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9 October 1984

# China Report

AGRICULTURE



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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9 October 1984

## CHINA REPORT

### AGRICULTURE

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## NEW FORM OF COOPERATIVE ECONOMY IN AGRICULTURE

HK281229 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 13 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by Yang Chengxun [2799 2110 6064]: "A New Form of Cooperative Economy in Socialist Agriculture"]

[Text] Realization of socialization of agriculture through linking together the peasants by means of the cooperative system represents an important element of the theory and practice of scientific socialism. Due to the differences in the national conditions of various countries, the cooperative system should not adopt a fixed pattern. Even within a country, due to the different conditions of the localities, there should not be a fixed and unchangeable pattern. In recent years, Henan Province, on the basis of the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, and in the reform of the rural structure, created an economic united cooperative at various levels, using the supply and marketing cooperatives as supporting pillars. This has played an important role in rural socialist construction and is well worth our study and summary in the combination of theory and practice.

### Economic United Cooperative--A New Form of the Cooperative System

As a form of the cooperative system, what are the "new" features of the economic united cooperative of Henan Province? 1) It is a union built on the economic foundation of the new type of peasant families and no longer takes the old road of "everyone rushing into action" and "everybody eating from the same big pot." 2) It is a union between the various economic departments directly serving agriculture and certain business units and is different from the people's communes of the concepts of "large in size and collective in nature," "integration of government administration with commune management," and "ownership at 3-levels with the team as the basis." 3) It is not only a union of certain stages of the production sector but also a union of various forms of commodity producers in the circulation sector, being a service center in supply and marketing, processing, storage and transport, technology and information and intelligence for the new type rural household economy. 4) It is the systematization of the peasants' multi level union on a rather large scale; it not only does not exclude the union of various forms, various businesses, and various levels but also comprises the guidance, organization, and coordination of these unions, gradually incorporating the multi various forms of large and small unions into a multi level united body. 5) In the form of management,

it has a dual character, that is, it is an economic body, having in its control the personnel, finances, and materials of the enterprises in the countryside (communes) and at the same time is a loose union of many departments, acting as an economic coordinating organ, without committing itself to egalitarianism and the indiscriminate transfer of resources either internally or externally but being merely an economic union. If a comparison is made with the discourses and views of proletarian revolutionary teachers and with all the forms of cooperative economy up to the present it is found that the united economic cooperative absorbs the good points of the other cooperative organs, is devoid of their shortcomings and is a new form of the cooperative system possessing unique characteristics and functions. Judging from the trend of development, a cooperative system is being gradually formed which embodies the household economies of the new type as cells, uses the economic united cooperative as the nucleus, relies on the small villages and towns for support, and possesses the special features of the localities, thus demonstrating the dialectical relations between cooperative economy and commodity economy.

#### Economic Union With Socialist Commodity Economy as Basis

The special feature of the essence of the economic united cooperative is that it is built on the foundation of commodity economy under the regulation of planned economy. It is along the same lines as Lenin's theory of the cooperative system, breaking through the old pattern of the "common-farming system" based on the "product economy" or the self-sufficient or semi self-sufficient economy.

The theory of the cooperative system was first advanced by Marx and Lenin. They laid emphasis on the "production and ownership phases of cooperatives" and on "combination of the various small tracts of land and the carrying out of large-scale operations on the combined pieces of land" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 310). The theoretical premise of their thought is that the socialist public ownership system must eliminate commodity production. However, in the socialist countries formed subsequent to their passing commodity production has continued to exist. As a result, realization of their above-mentioned thinking has been restricted by definite social conditions. At the earliest period of the formation of the Soviet Government, Lenin emphasized the "common-farming system," that is, collective farming with the special feature of centralized labor. He tried out three organization forms. The one that was carried into practice was that of direct distribution, the concrete method of which was the system of the collection of surplus grain and he had in mind the speedy elimination of commodities and money. The results of this actual practice were that the peasants were greatly dissatisfied, the productive forces were greatly deranged, and the "common-farming system" was never able to display its enormous superiority. Following adoption of the new economic policy, Lenin changed his views on the relations between socialism and commodity and money and placed his hope, in lieu of on organizing the peasants, on this "commercial form" of the cooperatives. In one of his last important publications, "On the Cooperative System," he pointedly mentioned: That precisely because the peasants developed commodity production ("engaging in buying and selling"), "the great significance of the cooperative system was generated"

("Selected Works of Marx," Vol 4, p 681). "Organizing cooperatives" as mentioned meant "making each and everyone of the residents take part in buying and selling in the cooperatives, not in a passive manner but actively" (Ibid, p 683) so as "to bring about the union of the examination and supervision of the peasants' private interests and interests from private buying and selling with the interests of the state" (Ibid, p 682). This places union in the sector of circulation in the first place and builds the cooperative system on the basis of rural commodity production.

Nevertheless, in the latter part of the 1920's, Stalin completely equated Lenin's cooperative system with his "common-farming system." He urged that the collective farm possessing the special features of centralized labor, remuneration on labor-day basis and completely unified distribution was the "only correct" form in socialist agriculture. Before the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the rural collective organs in our country had basically followed the pattern of the collective farm. There had been a prolonged restriction on commodity production. Distribution in kind had been practiced as a result of which the rural economy had not been able to extricate itself from the self-sufficient and semi self-sufficient economy of the closed-door type. In many localities, the peasants had not been able to solve the problem of semi-starvation. Thus, several decades of history have shown: This form based on semi self-sufficient economy is not beneficial to the development of agricultural production and the improvement of economic results. On the other hand, the objective demands of the formation of cooperatives should be that commodity production must be developed.

The system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output has scored a breakthrough from the old pattern of the collective farm and "the theory of natural economy" and has enabled our rural villages to emerge from self-sufficient and semi self-sufficient economy into commodity economy and from traditional agriculture into modern agriculture. In the short space of several years, the commodity rate in rural production in our country has risen to 60 percent. Development of commodity economy demands union or united action and demands services from various quarters to commodity production. The economic united cooperative of Henan Province has been built precisely on that basis. Its fundamental tasks are facilitating the great development of rural commodity economy, solving union firstly in the circulation sector and secondly in the sectors of science and technology, in the processing of agricultural products, and in capital. At the same time, there is an advancement in the union already existing in certain production stages (such as water conservancy, mechanized farming, and plant protection), making it proceed in the direction of specialization. Thus, the organic union of the cooperative system and socialist commodity economy is realized, the lively household operation and systematic social services are dialectically united, and union is also gradually realized on various sides such as circulation, science and technology, processing, and certain stages of agricultural production. Moreover, a rural commercialized economic network is formed, using the small towns and villages for support. This has given new features to enterprises under the cooperative system.



## Role of Economic United Cooperatives in Improving the Upper-Level Structures

The development of rural commodity economy and perfection of the economic united cooperative will produce benignant effects on the upper-level structures, promote improvement of the political power at the grassroots level, and strengthen construction of spiritual civilization. Since the institution of the system of contracted responsibilities on a household basis with payment linked to output, the former measures which relied entirely on administrative tactics to urge planting and harvesting and to guide production have become no longer adaptable. A rapid change has been demanded in the cadres' workstyle and their methods of work and a conversion has been achieved from the main dependence on administrative measures to depending principally on economic measures. In changing the system of the "integration of government administration with commune management," the economic united cooperative of Henan Province will be an important organization form in ensuring the above-mentioned conversion. Furthermore, the economic united cooperative can produce two benignant effects on the economic functions of the government: On the one hand, it takes over the business operations of commodity economy and on the other hand, it improves the economic functions (such as planning, finance, organization of capital construction, market control, and so forth) which the political power at the grassroots level still needs to retain, enabling it to make greater use of economic levers to carry out the demands of planned economy, to depend on information furnished by the economic united cooperative to formulate plans and at the same time to strengthen the role of the economic statutes. This will demand of cadres at the grassroots level to learn management and control and become adept in working in accordance with the economic regulations. This will play an important role in overcoming long-existing bureaucratism, issuance of blind directives, and the practice of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of resources, and various kinds of feudal influences, improving the quality of the cadres as well as improving the leadership over economic work on the part of the party and government.

In his last years, in his article "On the Cooperative System," Lenin advocated the task of developing rural "civilization." He wrote: "This kind of cultural work carried on among the peasants has the economic objective of the formation of cooperatives." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 687).

Development of commodity economy will facilitate the development of the mind in the countryside. It will demand improvement of the cultural level and the technological level of the peasants, teach them how to do business in a civilized manner, and form a new atmosphere of morals in the course of economic intercourse. The formation of the economic united cooperative in Henan Province will, following development of the economy, facilitate the establishment of socialist spiritual civilization. At present, the universal promotion of various forms of technical training, technical contracting, and technical services will provoke a high tide in the countryside of learning culture and learning science and technology. Development of services to business operations will help the peasants to set up commercial moral codes of socialism. Growth of the economic strength of the peasants, particularly the emergence of a large number of 10,000-yuan households, will necessarily promote reforms in the educational system of the countryside and create a new situation in educational

enterprises. The rapid growth of villages and towns in the countryside serving as supporting pillars for economic united cooperatives will not only form economic centers that are scattered everywhere but will also form large and small cultural and educational centers. This will strengthen the cord linking culture between the urban and rural areas and carries an important significance in narrowing the gap between the cities and the countryside.

Naturally, the economic united cooperative of Henan Province, as a new form of the cooperative system, still has much to learn and to study in actual practice regarding the concrete procedural measures to follow. But this creation itself has fully demonstrated the special characteristics of scientific socialism--opening up the road forward in practice.

CSO: 4007/251

# THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF METEOROLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

OW180210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Article by reporter Ju Bomin]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA)--With the installation of more than 200 weather radars so far in the coastal and southeast area, China has the largest number of such radar in the world. Furthermore, in more than 60 of its meteorological stations, China also has installed equipment that can receive cloud formation pictures from stationary or polar-orbiting weather satellites. From the banks of the Heilong Jian in the north to the shores of the South China Sea, these modern monitoring devices are working day and night to keep watch on the capricious high-altitude air currents and look for weather information that may foreshadow a typhoon, storm, or any other weather condition which would brew disaster. This indicates that weather forecasting in China has begun to turn from the previous practice of relying only on simple, conventional means and has entered a new stage when both remote-sensing and electronic technology are used.

A system of weather operations and services suitable to China's conditions has basically been established throughout the country. By the end of July 1984, China will have 2,662 meteorological observatories and weather stations or 37 times as many as during the early postliberation period. The density of their distribution in the eastern area has reached the advanced world level.

The development of science and technology and the rise of the electronic industry in particular, have given an enormous boost to the ability of China's meteorology to accelerate its modernization drive. In the past 2 years, China's meteorological observatories at and above the province level had acquired 11 medium-size and small electronic computers and over 2,000 micro-computers for weather forecasting as well as for sorting and processing weather information. Some of the observation stations also use these computers to do regional numerical weather forecasting, thereby improving their forecast accuracy. This year, the Beijing, Shenyang, Dalian, Wuhan, and Guangzhou Meteorological Observatories have started to use the "wireless weather warning system" on a trial basis to transmit directly to their consumers periodic weather warnings and warnings on unexpected disastrous weather conditions. This shows China's professional weather service techniques have attained a new level. To further develop China's weather satellite undertakings,



construction of the principal parts of ground stations at Beijing, Guangzhou, and Urumqi has been basically completed. The construction work is proceeding to the outfitting [zhuang xiu 5944 0208] phase.

Now all coastal observatories and stations can make fairly accurate typhoon forecasts, including a typhoon's course, intensity, and wind force. Since the 1970's, China has never missed forecasting a single typhoon. In recent years, the research results achieved by China's meteorological scientists studying the climate of Qinghai-Xizang Plateau have also attracted the close attention of the meteorological circles in various countries of the world. This important advance in scientific research has not only revealed the characteristics of the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau's weather and climate but has also indicated their impact on the global circulation of atmosphere and on such Asian weather changes as drought and flood.

In order to have electronic and remote-sensing technologies play an increasingly greater role in weather forecasting and reporting, meteorological observatories and weather stations at all levels in China are carrying out various reforms to expand their service areas. Instead of focusing only on grain production in their service for agriculture, they are rendering services to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery, and the diversified economy. They are offering extensive weather services to various professions including energy exploitation, communications and transport, offshore oil prospecting, industrial and mining enterprises, cities, ports, and key construction projects. Their services are showing increasingly obvious economic social, and ecological results.

CSO: 4007/251

ANNIVERSARY SERIES STUDIES FARM MECHANIZATION

OW030817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0636 GMT 3 Sep 84

["Farm Mechanization Goes on Apace--20th of the National Day Focus Series"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Sep (XINHUA)--Farm machinery totalling 17 million horsepower has been added annually in rural China for the past five years, according to the State Statistical Bureau.

The 1983 output value of the country's farm machinery industry was 8.58 billion yuan, and by the end of the year, operating farm machinery totalled 245 million horsepower, both all-time highs.

According to the bureau, China had 3.59 million tractors, 35,000 combine harvesters, 275,000 trucks, 3.72 million sets of produce processing machinery, 1.3 million milking machines and suchlike and drainage and irrigation machinery with a total of 78.49 million horsepower. All these figures were the largest since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.

Since that year, China has built 2,000 manufacturing and repair plants, producing various types of machines for grassland, plain, rolling and mountainous areas. China's farm machines are also exported to Southeast Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe, with the annual export volume coming to about 40 million U.S. dollars.

Efforts have been made to produce more small and medium-sized machines, especially walking tractors, to keep pace with growing demands by the peasants who have since 1979 worked their fields under the household-based contract responsibility system. The annual increase in the number of walking tractors was 260,000 in the past 5 years while the production of large farm machines has been reduced in a planned way.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the number of walking tractors and farm trucks bought by individual or a combination of peasant households by the end of 1983 came to 2.12 million and 89,000 respectively.

Now, machine are used to plow more than 33 million hectares of farmland, 34.1 percent of the country's total; to irrigate over 25 million hectares, accounting for 56.6 percent of the total irrigated areas; and to sow 12 million hectares.

Farming is already by and large mechanized in China's northernmost Province of Heilongjiang, one of the country's major grain and soybean producers, and around Beijing and Shanghai. Also the processing of grain, edible oil, cotton, fodder and farm and sideline produce has been in the main mechanized or semimechanized.

CSO: 4020/186

MINISTRY REPORTS MORE NON-STAPLE FOOD BEING CONSUMED

OW211156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--The Chinese are including more edible oil, meat, poultry, eggs and vegetables in their diet, according to figures from the Ministry of Commerce.

Last year, an average of 3.9 kilograms of vegetables edible oil per person was consumed, 150 percent more than in 1978. The increase was 79 percent among peasants. In addition, the Chinese people also use lard to make dishes.

The consumption of pork was 12.3 kilograms per capita in 1983, 4.6 kilograms more than in 1978.

People are now choosing lean pork, beef and mutton rather than fat meat. Ready-to-eat and salted meat are in short supply despite increases in both output and variety.

The supply of chickens has been much improved. Last year, 80,000 tons of poultry were sold at peasant markets alone.

During the first half of this year, the commercial departments all over China bought from hen-raisers 595,000 tons of eggs--11 percent more than in the same period last year--and egg rationing, which has been in force in some parts of the country, has been lifted. Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin are almost self-sufficient in egg supply.

The target of 0.5 kilograms of fresh vegetable per capita every day for the Chinese cities has been basically met.

Twice as much wines and spirits were supplied last year, compared with 1978. The demand for beer has increased greatly, especially as peasants have become beer-drinkers.

The state gave more than 20 billion yuan of subsidies for non-staple food last year to keep the prices low for consumers.

CSO: 4020/186

EXCERPTS FROM 1983 AGRICULTURAL YEARBOOK

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGYE NIANJIAN 1983 [CHINA AGRICULTURAL YEARBOOK, 1983] in Chinese September 1984 pp 37-50

[Excerpts] Area Sown to Major Crops and Output For Each Province, Municipality and Autonomous Region

Units: Area: 10,000 ku  
Yields Per Mu: jin  
Gross Output: 100 million jin

Place	省、市、自治区	a. 粮食(包括大豆)			b. 在粮食总计中, 夏收粮食			c. 1. 稻		
		播种面积 d	总产量 e	每公顷产量 (按播种面积计算) f	播种面积 d	总产量 e	每公顷产量 f	播种面积 d	总产量 e	每公顷产量 f
National Total	全国总计	170,093.5	7,088.5	416	44,411.1	1,465.1	330	43,584.2	3,224.9	650
Beijing	北京	791.0	37.1	469	300.4	10.3	344	62.1	4.5	727
Tianjin	天津	751.7	24.5	326	215.1	3.8	177	34.8	2.2	623
Hebei	河北	10,390.4	350.4	327	3,408.5	90.7	266	191.5	15.2	795
Shanxi	山西	5,033.0	165.0	311	1,547.1	43.0	278	14.5	1.2	828
Nei Monggol	内蒙古	5,785.0	106.0	178	—	—	—	23.7	0.9	386
Liaoning	辽宁	4,718.4	230.4	488	61.0	1.3	213	608.4	50.7	834
Jilin	吉林	5,332.8	200.0	375	—	—	—	390.6	28.9	741
Heilongjiang	黑龙江	10,634.2	230.0	216	—	—	—	358.9	14.2	395
Shanghai	上海	674.0	43.2	641	212.6	10.3	483	423.9	30.3	715
Jiangsu	江苏	9,520.9	571.1	598	4,011.4	202.0	504	3,752.1	287.5	768
Zhejiang	浙江	5,156.1	342.5	664	978.9	35.8	366	3,749.9	284.8	759
Anhui	安徽	9,049.1	386.8	427	3,130.4	115.9	370	3,168.2	208.7	639
Fujian	福建	3,125.3	169.6	543	220.3	6.1	275	2,419.8	143.2	592
Jiangxi	江西	5,615.9	281.7	502	183.0	2.6	143	5,009.2	269.3	538
Shandong	山东	11,527.8	475.0	412	5,028.2	165.3	329	149.3	10.1	677
Henan	河南	13,385.0	443.4	331	6,386.5	249.8	391	592.9	35.0	591
Hubei	湖北	7,868.6	399.2	507	2,675.8	88.9	332	3,907.7	270.7	693
Hunan	湖南	8,105.0	475.0	586	480.4	9.0	187	6,585.1	436.0	662
Guangdong	广东	7,529.9	388.6	516	535.5	12.9	240	6,004.9	348.9	581
Guangxi	广西	5,909.7	270.6	458	96.4	1.2	125	4,159.5	234.9	565
Sichuan	四川	15,247.9	746.9	490	4,851.5	162.1	334	4,685.8	354.1	756
Guizhou	贵州	3,425.9	130.8	382	735.5	11.5	157	1,172.5	70.0	597
Yunnan	云南	5,210.8	189.2	363	1,240.8	22.3	180	1,635.4	92.8	560
Xizang	西藏	295.3	9.0	305	—	—	—	0.9	—	495
Shaanxi	陕西	6,036.4	185.0	306	2,808.7	91.1	324	237.8	15.9	669
Gansu	甘肃	4,266.0	93.8	220	2,769.5	69.8	252	5.7	0.3	526
Qinghai	青海	612.6	18.5	303	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ningxia	宁夏	1,001.8	23.9	238	512.4	12.8	249	75.5	7.9	1,042
Xinjiang	新疆	3,052.6	81.5	267	2,021.2	46.9	232	141.6	6.5	458

Key: a. Grain (including soybeans)  
b. Summer harvested grain as part of total grain figures  
c. Paddy Rice  
d. Area Sown e. Gross Output

(Continue)

(续)

地 区	早 稻 a.			中稻和单季晚稻 b.			双季晚稻 c.		
	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每市产量 f	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每市产量 f	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每市产量 f
全国总计	15,769.3	1,061.2	673	15,022.5	1,073.7	715	15,904.3	896.3	564
北 京	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
天 津	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
河 北	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
山 西	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
内 蒙	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
辽 宁	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
吉 林	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
黑 龙 江	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
上 海	159.1	11.4	718	50.8	4.1	809	214.0	14.8	690
江 苏	474.1	33.5	707	2,782.8	228.2	820	495.2	25.8	520
浙 江	1,704.8	136.2	799	238.4	18.5	776	1,806.7	130.1	720
安 徽	1,113.7	84.5	759	1,237.4	86.8	701	817.1	37.4	458
福 建	1,006.5	59.4	590	422.0	24.6	582	991.3	59.2	597
江 西	2,427.7	141.8	584	444.8	25.2	568	2,136.7	102.3	479
山 东	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
河 南	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
湖 北	1,145.0	89.7	784	1,537.9	118.4	770	1,224.8	62.6	511
湖 南	2,806.4	205.0	730	784.7	53.1	677	2,994.0	177.4	594
广 东	2,847.5	171.7	603	75.4	3.6	481	3,084.0	173.6	563
广 西	1,877.0	114.5	610	312.5	15.0	480	1,970.0	105.4	535
四 川	133.0	8.8	665	4,427.1	340.4	769	125.7	4.9	390
贵 州	2.4	0.1	492	1,165.9	69.7	508	4.3	0.2	426
云 南	72.1	4.6	638	1,542.8	86.1	557	40.5	2.1	519
西 藏	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
陕 西	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
甘 肃	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
青 海	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
宁 夏	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
新 疆	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Key: a. Early Rice

b. Intermediate and Single Crop Late Rice

c. Double Crop Late Rice

d. Area Sown

e. Gross Output

f. Yields Per Mu



地区	北方冬麦			南方冬麦			其中春小麦		
	播种面积 d	总产量 e	每市产量 f	播种面积 d	总产量 e	每市产量 f	播种面积 d	总产量 e	每市产量 f
全国总计	2,888.1	193.7	670	41,911.9	1,368.4	326	7,124.8	165.0	232
北京	62.1	4.5	727	270.9	9.5	352	4.6	0.1	223
天津	34.6	2.2	623	212.1	3.8	178	18.1	0.3	157
河北	191.5	15.2	795	3,364.7	89.5	266	30.0	0.9	309
山西	14.5	1.2	828	1,392.0	40.6	292	47.1	0.9	187
内蒙古	23.7	0.9	386	1,316.9	25.3	192	1,316.9	25.3	192
辽宁	608.4	50.7	834	44.3	1.0	226	26.1	0.5	210
吉林	390.6	29.0	741	157.6	3.1	199	157.6	3.1	199
黑龙江	358.8	14.2	395	2,856.5	55.6	195	2,856.5	55.6	195
上海	—	—	—	63.9	3.6	559	—	—	—
江苏	—	—	—	2,800.3	141.9	507	—	—	—
浙江	—	—	—	520.6	19.4	373	—	—	—
安徽	—	—	—	2,951.8	110.8	375	—	—	—
福建	—	—	—	170.8	4.7	276	—	—	—
江西	—	—	—	156.0	2.3	148	—	—	—
山东	149.3	10.1	677	5,014.8	164.8	329	4.5	0.1	154
河南	592.9	35.0	591	6,179.9	244.0	395	—	—	—
湖北	—	—	—	2,012.7	71.6	356	—	—	—
湖南	—	—	—	324.2	6.5	200	—	—	—
广东	—	—	—	148.1	3.3	223	—	—	—
广西	—	—	—	31.5	0.4	127	—	—	—
四川	—	—	—	3,388.5	127.2	376	—	—	—
贵州	—	—	—	385.4	6.0	157	—	—	—
云南	—	—	—	701.3	13.5	192	—	—	—
西藏	0.9	0.1	495	64.5	2.2	341	64.5	2.2	341
陕西	237.8	15.9	669	2,423.7	84.2	347	11.5	0.2	174
甘肃	5.7	0.3	526	2,195.1	62.1	283	1,092.0	35.2	322
青海	—	—	—	336.1	12.6	375	336.1	12.6	375
宁夏	75.5	7.9	1,042	433.5	12.3	284	352.8	11.6	328
新疆	141.8	6.5	458	1,994.2	46.6	234	806.5	16.4	203

Key: a. North China Paddy  
b. Wheat  
c. Including spring wheat

d. Area Sown  
e. Gross Output  
f. Yields Per Mu



地 区	3. 薯 类 a			其中 马铃薯 b			4. 玉 米 c		
	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f
全国总计	14,044.3	533.6	380	3,681.6	95.3	259	27,763.2	1,205.9	434
北 京	10.0	0.3	343	0.9	—	296	295.2	17.7	600
天 津	13.5	0.6	458	—	—	—	283.3	13.6	480
河 北	661.5	26.5	400	157.2	4.2	269	3,110.0	145.0	466
山 西	379.3	12.4	327	323.5	10.0	309	891.3	44.7	502
内 蒙 古	364.1	8.3	229	363.7	8.3	228	757.0	21.2	280
辽 宁	61.6	1.9	308	16.7	0.4	215	1,733.3	111.6	644
吉 林	139.4	4.3	308	133.6	4.1	307	2,408.2	117.9	490
黑 龙 江	338.6	8.7	255	338.6	8.7	255	2,045.1	65.6	321
上 海	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	10.3	0.8	807
江 苏	489.0	30.4	621	—	—	—	725.0	38.9	537
浙 江	233.3	15.7	673	29.3	0.9	307	94.5	3.7	392
安 徽	1,024.4	39.3	383	—	—	—	184.0	5.5	297
福 建	356.6	18.3	514	0.1	—	230	2.2	—	118
江 西	162.9	5.9	362	—	—	—	10.7	0.2	196
山 东	1,621.4	98.9	610	—	—	—	3,250.8	169.6	522
河 南	1,348.9	43.7	324	—	—	—	2,397.6	87.3	364
湖 北	564.8	21.4	379	272.3	8.9	327	642.1	21.7	337
湖 南	481.5	20.1	417	36.7	1.0	266	179.5	3.8	212
广 东	935.6	30.4	325	13.2	0.3	258	62.5	1.4	218
广 西	344.5	5.4	157	—	—	—	819.7	24.4	298
四 川	2,804.4	101.7	363	719.0	20.7	288	2,649.9	122.5	463
贵 州	408.5	10.2	250	270.9	5.4	199	1,001.2	38.7	386
云 南	334.4	11.2	335	250.2	9.2	368	1,572.4	55.6	354
西 藏	0.5	—	188	—	—	—	2.7	0.1	370
陕 西	471.3	10.8	229	324.5	6.5	200	1,481.6	56.5	381
甘 肃	374.4	5.4	143	374.4	5.4	143	400.2	12.2	305
青 海	40.9	0.9	211	40.9	0.9	211	—	—	—
宁 夏	62.9	0.4	53	—	—	—	30.6	1.1	374
新 疆	15.9	0.4	252	15.9	0.4	252	722.3	24.6	341

Key: a. Tubers  
b. Includes: Sweet Potatoes  
c. Corn

d. Area Sown  
e. Gross Output  
f. Yields Per Mu

省、市、自治区	5. 高粱 a			6. 谷子 b			7. 其他杂粮 c		
	播种面积 d	总产量 e	每市产量 f	播种面积 d	总产量 e	每市产量 f	播种面积 d	总产量 e	每市产量 f
全国合计	4,175.0	139.4	334	6,058.0	131.6	217	13,935.4	284.3	204
北京	22.6	1.0	431	19.5	0.6	286	96.8	3.2	329
天津	90.7	2.6	287	15.9	0.4	269	69.8	0.8	120
河北	514.3	16.9	329	1,050.0	31.5	300	1,089.7	19.8	182
山西	347.6	19.3	555	814.5	25.8	317	954.6	17.5	183
内蒙古	321.3	7.1	221	855.1	14.2	166	1,773.5	24.1	136
辽宁	968.3	45.2	467	408.6	5.9	143	206.7	2.5	121
吉林	469.6	12.5	266	628.3	13.3	212	258.6	5.7	217
黑龙江	434.9	10.8	249	1,083.9	17.5	162	313.0	5.5	177
上海	0.1	—	430	—	—	—	172.9	8.3	476
江苏	23.7	0.9	350	0.2	—	291	1,282.9	61.8	482
浙江	—	—	—	—	—	—	446.4	16.3	365
安徽	139.7	1.9	134	7.3	0.1	169	401.6	7.8	199
福建	2.0	0.1	452	0.3	—	90	49.5	1.2	242
江西	1.1	—	311	2.7	0.1	178	64.0	0.8	132
山东	219.4	5.2	237	225.3	8.0	368	139.2	3.7	259
河南	204.3	2.7	132	401.6	7.7	191	541.8	8.1	150
湖北	19.5	0.6	292	12.5	0.3	232	465.8	9.7	209
湖南	15.2	0.3	194	—	—	—	273.3	4.2	154
广东	2.0	—	99	4.4	0.1	227	140.0	1.6	114
广西	2.9	—	90	714	0.1	135	134.5	1.1	82
四川	137.3	6.0	434	—	—	—	1,325.6	30.2	227
贵州	13.8	0.3	181	11.9	0.2	129	251.1	3.4	135
云南	6.9	0.1	145	—	—	—	858.7	14.3	167
西藏	—	—	—	—	—	—	226.6	6.7	292
陕西	98.3	2.7	275	309.7	4.2	136	724.4	8.0	110
甘肃	53.5	1.1	187	148.9	1.6	107	1,036.8	10.4	101
青海	—	—	—	—	—	—	235.6	5.0	215
宁夏	5.1	0.3	567	45.5	—	12	318.9	1.5	46
新疆	60.9	1.8	206	4.5	—	67	86.1	1.1	128

Key: a. Gaoliang  
b. Millet  
c. Other Coarse Grain  
d. Area Sown  
e. Gross Output  
f. Yields Per Mu



地 区	其 中 花 生 a			油 葵 籽 b			芝 麻 c		
	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f
全国总计	3,624.4	7,832.8	216	6,182.5	11,312.8	183	1,446.9	684.3	47
北 京	22.8	35.7	161	3.8	1.4	36	4.3	1.5	35
天 津	13.0	20.2	155	0.1	—	20	8.7	5.2	60
河 北	403.3	774.6	192	11.1	12.4	112	103.1	72.7	71
山 西	8.3	20.9	253	9.3	16.4	177	12.1	9.0	75
内 蒙 古	—	—	—	116.9	60.5	52	—	—	—
辽 宁	182.8	349.1	191	2.8	1.0	36	51.5	38.2	74
吉 林	9.3	17.3	186	—	—	—	1.3	0.9	67
黑 龙 江	6.6	8.4	127	10.1	2.9	28	3.3	3.0	90
上 海	0.2	0.3	118	107.7	333.2	309	—	—	—
江 苏	196.8	461.2	234	529.7	1,360.6	257	15.5	12.3	80
浙 江	11.3	21.2	188	361.5	742.5	205	7.7	8.8	114
安 徽	191.8	286.2	149	958.7	2,117.6	221	221.8	96.5	43
福 建	136.9	348.8	255	61.7	49.4	80	4.1	2.8	69
江 西	74.4	125.9	169	383.9	319.6	83	97.1	74.4	77
山 东	936.0	2,800.0	299	16.1	25.0	155	27.2	23.1	85
河 南	218.1	278.2	128	309.8	504.2	163	534.5	100.0	19
湖 北	51.3	124.9	244	533.4	853.8	160	235.7	169.0	72
湖 南	56.1	81.7	146	592.6	817.1	138	16.4	13.4	82
广 东	646.6	1,302.0	201	39.1	18.3	47	28.5	10.9	38
广 西	215.7	323.8	150	16.2	9.7	60	28.3	12.1	43
四 川	164.7	325.1	197	957.8	2,354.1	246	27.4	21.7	79
贵 州	18.9	28.2	150	503.4	912.5	181	1.8	1.1	60
云 南	43.7	59.9	137	166.1	199.0	120	2.2	1.1	51
西 藏	0.1	0.2	229	17.1	21.0	128	—	—	—
陕 西	15.2	36.7	241	144.6	237.6	164	12.2	4.5	37
甘 肃	—	—	—	79.0	90.0	114	—	—	—
青 海	—	—	—	113.0	145.1	128	—	—	—
宁 夏	—	—	—	4.7	0.2	4	—	—	—
新 疆	0.5	1.3	200	132.3	107.0	81	2.2	1.8	82

Key: a. Including: peanuts  
b. Oil-bearing Seeds  
c. Sesame

d. Area Sown  
e. Gross Output  
f. Yields Per Mu

地 区	胡 麻 籽			向 日 葵			3. 麻 类		
	a			b			c		
	播种面积	总 产 量	每亩产量	播种面积	总 产 量	每亩产量	播种面积	总 产 量	每亩产量
	d	e	f	d	e	f	d	e	f
全国总计	957.8	671.2	70	1,220.9	2,572.6	211	688.2	2,478.9	360
北 京	—	—	—	2.6	2.8	107	0.7	0.5	71
天 津	4.8	3.7	77	32.7	59.3	182	2.2	1.8	82
河 北	154.7	112.9	73	56.4	96.3	171	19.6	22.9	117
山 西	171.2	139.5	82	68.0	120.3	177	4.8	3.9	81
内 蒙 古	246.5	163.1	66	224.3	639.1	285	5.8	3.2	56
辽 宁	0.3	0.1	22	116.3	100.8	87	20.8	10.8	52
吉 林	—	—	—	226.4	475.7	210	28.7	12.8	45
黑 龙 江	—	—	—	324.7	826.0	254	116.4	130.5	112
上 海	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
江 苏	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.6	97.6	433
浙 江	—	—	—	—	—	—	48.7	368.2	756
安 徽	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	100	78.8	373.7	474
福 建	—	—	—	0.1	—	52	4.1	19.6	474
江 西	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.7	50.4	320
山 东	—	—	—	1.6	1.5	98	39.5	112.2	284
河 南	—	—	—	0.6	0.2	33	74.4	360.1	484
湖 北	—	—	—	—	—	—	40.1	233.2	582
湖 南	—	—	—	1.8	1.7	95	35.0	155.8	446
广 东	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.6	151.8	531
广 西	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.0	110.2	441
四 川	3.2	2.9	91	5.7	7.4	129	59.9	245.9	411
贵 州	—	—	—	16.2	14.5	89	3.5	5.1	146
云 南	0.2	0.1	50	4.2	9.3	221	6.2	3.5	56
西 藏	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
陕 西	11.1	3.4	31	—	—	—	2.4	1.6	67
甘 肃	205.6	131.4	64	16.4	39.7	242	3.2	3.0	93
青 海	3.8	2.3	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
宁 夏	54.5	31.9	59	7.3	11.5	158	0.2	0.1	34
新 疆	102.0	79.9	78	115.5	166.4	144	1.3	0.5	39

Key: a. Flaxseed  
b. Sunflower Seed  
c. 3. Hemp

d. Area Sown  
e. Gross Output  
f. Yields Per Mu

地 区	其中: 黄红麻 a			苧 麻 b			大麻 (线麻) c		
	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f
全国总计	368.7	2,120.7	575	70.3	117.4	167	99.6	72.7	73
北 京	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
天 津	0.5	0.9	168	—	—	—	—	—	—
河 北	8.0	14.3	178	—	—	—	5.8	4.4	75
山 西	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	3.8	83
内 蒙 古	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	2.6	68
江 宁	0.9	1.5	166	—	—	—	3.8	2.3	60
吉 林	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.4	6.6	38
黑 龙 江	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.1	10.9	33
上 海	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
江 苏	18.9	87.6	463	0.7	0.8	123	1.7	7.2	423
浙 江	46.8	365.7	781	1.1	1.2	109	0.8	1.3	163
安 徽	68.6	354.1	532	3.5	5.9	167	4.2	9.0	213
福 建	3.9	19.4	496	0.2	0.2	79	—	—	—
江 西	11.9	46.3	387	3.8	4.1	108	—	—	—
山 东	24.9	92.7	372	—	—	—	7.7	12.4	161
河 南	58.6	346.2	591	0.1	0.2	140	2.3	1.8	77
湖 北	22.0	197.8	899	16.5	32.5	198	0.2	0.4	219
湖 南	16.6	117.9	710	18.3	37.9	207	—	—	—
广 东	28.4	151.7	534	0.2	0.1	68	—	—	—
广 西	22.8	107.3	471	2.2	2.9	132	—	—	—
四 川	37.1	214.1	577	21.1	30.1	142	1.6	1.5	98
贵 州	0.7	3.0	423	1.7	1.2	71	0.8	0.6	79
云 南	—	—	—	0.2	—	27	5.5	3.2	58
西 藏	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
陕 西	0.1	0.2	200	0.7	0.3	43	1.5	1.1	73
甘 肃	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2	3.0	95
青 海	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479
宁 夏	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.1	51
新 疆	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	0.5	37

Key: a. Including: Jute and Ambari Hemp  
b. Ramie  
c. Hemp (Hemp)

d. Area Sown  
e. Gross Output  
f. Yields Per Mu



地 区	a 麻			b 糖 料			c 甘 蔗		
	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f
全国总计	82.5	121.6	147	1,673.4	87,187.8	5,210	980.0	73,764.8	7,527
北 京	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
天 津	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
河 北	—	—	—	14.0	194.9	1,392	—	—	—
山 西	—	—	—	19.6	453.1	2,316	—	—	—
内 蒙 古	—	—	—	91.6	2,303.6	2,515	—	—	—
辽 宁	—	—	—	29.0	667.6	2,305	—	—	—
吉 林	2.6	3.3	129	82.9	1,357.8	1,638	—	—	—
黑 龙 江	79.9	118.3	148	366.2	5,960.0	1,611	—	—	—
上 海	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
江 苏	—	—	—	10.4	187.4	1,796	0.9	43.9	4,988
浙 江	—	—	—	16.2	1,398.2	8,631	16.2	1,398.2	8,631
安 徽	—	—	—	1.0	28.6	2,932	0.6	22.9	3,899
福 建	—	—	—	79.0	7,968.6	10,090	79.0	7,968.6	10,090
江 西	—	—	—	35.5	2,408.5	6,791	35.5	2,408.5	6,791
山 东	—	—	—	15.7	405.0	2,585	—	—	—
河 南	—	—	—	2.9	123.5	4,328	2.7	122.0	4,483
湖 北	—	—	—	3.8	217.6	5,728	3.7	216.2	5,891
湖 南	—	—	—	28.5	1,928.9	6,775	28.5	1,928.9	6,775
广 东	—	—	—	417.7	34,457.6	8,263	417.7	34,457.6	8,263
广 西	—	—	—	229.1	14,456.9	6,310	229.1	14,456.9	6,310
四 川	—	—	—	78.2	4,357.5	5,574	77.1	4,337.8	5,621
贵 州	—	—	—	5.8	256.9	4,379	5.8	256.8	4,395
云 南	—	—	—	83.4	6,118.8	7,373	83.1	6,112.3	7,361
西 藏	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
陕 西	—	—	—	5.6	99.7	1,780	0.1	1.2	1,200
甘 肃	—	—	—	9.9	293.5	2,973	—	—	—
青 海	—	—	—	0.1	1.6	2,323	—	—	—
宁 夏	—	—	—	10.4	415.5	3,983	—	—	—
新 疆	—	—	—	36.9	1,096.5	2,972	—	—	—

Key: a. Flax  
b. Sugar Crops

d. Area Sown  
e. Gross Output  
f. Yield per Ha.

地 区	甜 菜			5. 烟 叶			其 中: 烤 烟		
	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f	播种面积 d	总 产 量 e	每亩产量 f
全国总计	693.4	13,423.0	1,936	1,686.3	4,358.6	258	1,332.5	3,695.6	277
北 京	—	—	—	0.2	0.4	260	—	—	—
天 津	—	—	—	0.5	0.6	138	—	—	—
河 北	14.0	194.9	1,392	16.0	35.0	219	4.7	11.4	240
山 西	19.6	453.1	2,316	9.7	25.5	262	8.1	22.2	272
内 蒙 古	91.6	2,303.6	2,515	6.9	17.3	251	0.2	0.7	364
辽 宁	29.0	667.6	2,305	21.3	67.4	317	17.3	57.5	332
吉 林	82.9	1,357.8	1,638	24.3	68.4	282	14.1	42.1	298
黑 龙 江	366.2	5,960.0	1,611	66.1	160.0	242	59.2	138.0	233
上 海	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
江 苏	9.5	143.5	1,505	7.2	21.0	292	6.0	18.6	309
浙 江	—	—	—	5.9	12.9	219	—	—	—
安 徽	0.4	5.7	1,477	100.7	229.7	228	92.5	220.1	238
福 建	—	—	—	40.8	73.0	179	37.2	67.9	183
江 西	—	—	—	9.8	15.3	157	4.2	7.0	167
山 东	15.7	405.0	2,585	170.1	704.5	414	161.1	673.9	418
河 南	0.2	1.5	1,138	373.9	997.4	267	367.2	988.5	269
湖 北	0.1	1.4	1,102	89.1	172.3	193	48.9	94.4	193
湖 南	—	—	—	118.2	248.7	211	98.1	225.6	230
广 东	—	—	—	49.1	93.5	190	23.7	45.7	193
广 西	—	—	—	56.5	106.2	188	46.8	92.6	198
四 川	1.1	19.7	1,881	157.3	324.5	206	45.5	93.3	205
贵 州	—	0.1	489	163.8	364.0	222	132.6	328.2	217
云 南	0.3	6.5	2,167	154.6	521.2	337	138.3	502.1	363
西 藏	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
陕 西	5.5	95.5	1,736	36.0	75.8	211	23.3	57.1	215
甘 肃	9.9	293.5	2,973	6.6	17.0	259	3.3	8.1	245
青 海	0.1	1.6	2,323	—	—	—	—	—	—
宁 夏	10.4	415.5	3,983	0.2	0.6	160	0.2	0.6	252
新 疆	36.9	1,096.5	2,972	1.5	6.4	382	—	—	—

Key: a. Sugarbeets

b. 5. Tobacco

c. Including: flue-cured tobacco

d. Area Sown

e. Gross Output

f. Yields Per Mu



地 区	6. 药 材	7. 其 他	三、其他	其 中			
	播种面积 a	经济作物 播种面积 b	农 作 物 播种面积 c	蔬 菜 e	瓜 类 f	饲 料 g	绿 肥 h
全国总计	143.2	1,242.3	18,747.7	5,831.2	724.5	2,471.2	9,265.4
北 京	0.1	3.5	128.6	88.7	11.9	23.7	4.2
天 津	0.4	1.5	83.3	58.1	9.2	4.9	3.7
河 北	8.9	14.4	656.4	343.6	67.4	89.9	61.3
山 西	6.2	27.6	367.3	140.4	29.3	123.8	14.0
内 蒙 古	1.9	26.7	324.2	112.5	21.7	145.3	44.7
辽 宁	4.5	7.2	444.3	340.8	11.6	32.2	56.8
吉 林	8.1	24.6	308.2	240.3	24.9	21.4	4.8
黑 龙 江	2.9	95.6	1,039.6	464.2	87.3	373.6	114.5
上 海	1.2	6.2	187.3	97.1	11.4	6.4	72.1
江 苏	4.0	35.8	1,514.6	289.0	34.1	49.0	1,113.6
浙 江	5.8	7.0	1,158.4	187.0	20.8	—	915.3
安 徽	4.5	39.6	864.9	164.2	34.8	4.3	632.0
福 建	2.7	20.3	229.1	127.2	6.9	11.7	83.3
江 西	3.4	26.0	1,881.5	120.3	10.5	22.6	1,725.4
山 东	5.1	105.8	616.3	426.6	73.7	46.3	69.7
河 南	5.6	33.8	543.8	315.5	94.2	11.8	118.2
湖 北	6.8	8.4	1,492.1	258.7	12.8	25.7	1,194.9
湖 南	10.3	11.0	2,726.0	389.7	16.0	91.3	2,212.6
广 东	9.6	291.9	558.9	349.3	16.1	69.9	81.4
广 西	2.9	281.7	438.4	136.4	11.7	56.7	217.0
四 川	17.2	85.2	1,184.0	601.6	6.4	374.9	152.4
贵 州	0.9	9.5	238.5	146.9	5.6	10.2	75.8
云 南	8.1	16.8	243.2	119.1	4.4	45.3	66.0
西 藏	—	1.0	14.3	12.7	—	1.5	—
陕 西	4.7	4.0	386.1	133.7	27.7	172.7	49.5
甘 肃	15.4	17.9	457.1	71.4	10.9	328.2	17.5
青 海	—	—	28.9	6.4	0.4	15.7	6.4
宁 夏	0.1	2.0	81.3	17.3	4.1	45.7	4.9
新 疆	1.9	37.3	551.1	72.5	58.7	266.5	153.4

Key: a. Medicinal Herbs, Area Sown  
b. Other Cash Crops, Area Sown  
c. Area Sown to other Crops  
d. Including  
e. Vegetables  
f. Melons  
g. Fodders  
h. Green Manure

农牧渔业部计划司提供

Provided by Planning  
Bureau, Ministry of  
Agriculture

Output of Silkworm Cocoons and Tea For Each Province, Municipality, and Autonomous Region.

Unit: 10,000担

各省、市、自治区蚕茧、茶叶产量 单位: 万担

地 区	一. 蚕茧	其 中		二. 茶叶				4. 紧压	5. 其它茶
	合 计	桑 蚕 茧	柞 蚕 茧	合 计	1. 红毛茶	2. 绿毛茶	3. 乌龙茶	茶 原 料	
	a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
全国总计	628.1	541.7	86.0	794.6	138.1	494.8	28.4	31.8	101.5
北 京	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
天 津	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
河 北	2.1	1.7	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
山 西	5.0	5.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
内 蒙 古	1.3	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
辽 宁	60.5	0.3	60.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
吉 林	1.2	—	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
黑 龙 江	4.4	—	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
上 海	0.3	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
江 苏	94.2	94.2	—	14.6	6.3	8.2	—	—	0.1
浙 江	134.2	134.2	—	214.3	15.2	197.7	—	—	1.4
安 徽	10.9	10.9	—	85.7	13.2	72.5	—	—	—
福 建	0.2	0.2	—	65.5	3.1	36.5	23.9	—	2.0
江 西	1.1	1.1	—	26.7	4.9	21.8	—	—	—
山 东	23.7	16.6	6.9	2.4	—	—	—	—	2.4
河 南	10.5	1.1	9.4	3.5	—	3.5	—	—	—
湖 北	15.5	13.8	1.7	41.1	6.0	23.0	—	9.2	2.9
湖 南	5.4	5.4	—	149.4	29.8	39.6	0.1	22.6	57.3
广 东	39.9	39.8	—	32.1	13.9	11.4	4.4	—	2.4
广 西	5.2	5.1	0.1	18.6	6.5	10.1	—	—	2.0
四 川	198.7	198.6	0.1	74.5	20.0	29.0	—	—	25.5
贵 州	0.6	0.4	0.2	16.8	2.6	9.3	—	—	4.9
云 南	2.4	2.4	—	45.5	16.6	28.3	—	—	0.6
西 藏	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
陕 西	8.9	8.8	0.1	3.8	—	3.8	—	—	—
甘 肃	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	—
青 海	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
宁 夏	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
新 疆	1.7	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Key: a. 1. Total Cocoons  
b. Including  
c. Mulberry Cocoons  
d. Tussah Cocoons

e. 2. Total Tea  
f. 1. Black Tea  
g. 2. Green Tea  
h. Wulong  
i. 4. Pressed Red Tea

j. 5. Other  
Provided by Planning Bureau,  
Ministry of Agriculture

农村部提供材料

# Output of Fruit For Each Province, Municipality and Autonomous Region

Units: 10,000 dan

各省、市、自治区水果产量

单位: 万吨

地区	三、水果										
	合计	香蕉	苹果	柑桔	梨	葡萄	菠萝	红枣	柿子	荔枝	龙眼
	a	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
全国总计	15,425.9	402.4	4,859.1	1,877.8	3,510.5	371.9	268.7	852.2	954.9	154.0	78.0
北京	261.9	—	75.0	—	81.9	13.3	—	2.5	28.4	—	—
天津	59.8	—	15.3	—	17.3	3.6	—	4.7	7.7	—	—
河北	1,968.7	—	396.2	—	1,051.3	22.4	—	249.1	86.3	—	—
山西	628.8	—	197.9	—	137.8	11.7	—	105.8	91.0	—	—
内蒙古	71.2	—	21.9	—	10.8	3.3	—	—	—	—	—
辽宁	1,522.3	—	1,145.4	—	257.4	19.5	—	—	—	—	—
吉林	72.0	—	15.0	—	20.9	2.7	—	—	—	—	—
黑龙江	33.0	—	4.8	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	—
上海	87.1	—	0.2	1.7	47.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	—
江苏	522.7	—	119.7	25.6	274.2	11.1	—	3.8	9.0	—	—
浙江	516.0	—	7.2	257.1	88.4	—	—	3.6	14.9	—	—
安徽	248.2	—	36.0	1.8	146.3	15.8	—	12.6	9.2	—	—
福建	341.8	47.6	0.2	117.2	12.7	1.2	9.5	—	11.5	37.7	24.5
江西	146.7	—	—	92.7	25.4	—	—	—	5.6	—	—
山东	3,091.9	—	1,855.5	—	625.6	59.5	—	246.4	124.6	—	—
河南	932.6	—	387.2	0.2	126.8	27.2	—	134.7	202.8	—	—
湖北	275.0	—	13.5	66.3	88.3	1.6	—	6.4	56.9	—	—
湖南	341.3	—	—	244.5	37.6	—	—	10.0	4.4	—	—
广东	1,024.9	269.8	—	315.9	9.9	—	133.4	—	19.2	83.5	28.4
广西	632.4	71.2	1.9	254.5	15.9	—	114.4	3.6	19.5	32.1	25.1
四川	845.3	—	73.6	476.3	125.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
贵州	131.5	6.0	1.5	8.0	25.7	1.5	—	0.6	8.7	—	—
云南	282.3	7.8	18.7	10.2	136.6	0.5	11.4	0.2	16.3	0.7	—
陕西	6.2	—	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
甘肃	564.5	—	198.3	5.3	25.6	3.5	—	51.4	226.8	—	—
宁夏	245.3	—	111.4	0.5	66.7	0.5	—	9.8	22.1	—	—
青海	26.8	—	16.5	—	9.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—
宁夏	45.5	—	29.9	—	5.4	0.5	—	3.9	—	—	—
新疆	500.2	—	110.9	—	39.6	170.2	—	—	—	—	—

Key: a. Total Fruit    e. Citrus    i. Red Dates  
 b. Including    f. Pears    j. Persimmons  
 c. Bananas    g. Grapes    k. Lichees  
 d. Apples    h. Pineapples    l. Longans

Provided by Planning Bureau,  
 Ministry of Agriculture

CSO: 4007/225

## BRIEFS

**RURAL DRINKING WATER PROBLEM**--Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--China will strive to solve the problem of drinking water for the rural population and farm animals before 1990, says a report released today by the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power. The report has been approved by the State Council and distributed nationwide by the General Office of the council. Drinking water supply was guaranteed for 26.55 million peasants between 1980 and 1983. This compares with 40 million peasants supplied from 1949 through 1979, the report says. Gansu Province in dry northwest China has so far built 440,000 reservoirs for nearly 1 million rural residents. Heilongjiang Province in northeast China has completed about 2,000 projects to supply tap water to 1 million peasants. Areas short of drinking water are concentrated in remote mountainous regions inhabited by minority nationalities, the report says. It urges local governments to draw up plans to solve the problem as soon as possible. "Peasants should be encouraged to build water works and aided in funding, materials and equipment," it says. [Text] [OW301104 Beijing XINHUA in English 1032 GMT 30 Aug 84]

**PRAIRIE DEVELOPMENT**--Hangzhou, 23 Aug (XINHUA)--Special laws and regulations should be drawn up immediately to ensure the protection and development of China's prairies, according to legal experts here. Wang Guoshi and Cui Guozhu, both from the general office of the Inner Mongolian regional government, told a national economic law conference here that a national prairie research institute and a central prairies administration should be set up. They also called for special allocations of funds for the prairies' development. China's 370 million hectares of prairie land had enormous economic potential, and should be given the same consideration as agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fisheries, Wang and Cui said. Although this represented 40 percent of the country's total land area, prairies were far from being fully utilized, and it was necessary to strike a balance between their development and that of agriculture and other related fields. Wang and Cui also urged more government investment in prairie development. [Text] [OW230856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 23 Aug 84]

**ISOTOPE TRACING APPLICATION**--Changchun, 26 Aug (XINHUA)--Isotope tracing is being used in China's agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries, according to the second symposium on application of the technique to agriculture held in Gongchuling, Jilin Province. Participants reported that

application of isotope tracing in farming has boosted production. For example, 12,500 tons more rice were harvested on 333,000-hectares of paddy field in 1980, by using the technique to analyze the metabolism of the crop and guide fertilizer application accordingly. The technique has been introduced to over 666,000 hectares over the past few years in southern China's rice-producing provinces including Jiangsu and Fujian. Progress was also reported in the research on fixing nitrogen onto the roots of rice and leguminous plants. The results have drawn attention of the International Atomic Energy Agency and three contracts have been signed on joint research on the subject. One hundred and twenty specialists and researchers attended the 5-day symposium which closed on Saturday. [Text] [OW261123 Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 26 Aug 84]

CSO: 4020/186

NORTH CHINA SHELTER-FOREST SHOWING BENEFITS

HK290839 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 84 p 1

["Facts and Figures" column: "The Green 'Great Wall' Is Beginning to Display Its Benefits"]

[Text] The construction of the "three norths" shelter-forest, a project stretching 7,000 km in the north, northeast, and northwest of China, which is praised as a "green Great Wall," is now being stepped up. During the 6 years from 1978 to 1983, the afforested area reached more than 105 million mu, the preserved area reached 66 million mu, and about 100 million mu of farmland, which was threatened by sand storm and soil erosion, was protected by the shelter-forest.

The "three norths" shelter-forest, which was approved by the State Council in November 1978, stretches through 396 counties (or banners) in 12 provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions comprising Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, Hebei, Beijing, Shanxi, Nei Monggol, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, and Xinjiang.

At present, the large-scale regional shelter-forest of the "three norths" has basically been built. About 75 percent of the general tasks for the first stage of afforestation have been completed, and the survival rate has increased by more than 100 percent over that of the past. About 83.5 million mu of farmland in 82 counties (or banners) in northeastern Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, north China, and the three northeastern provinces, 6.64 million mu of farmland in 39 counties (or banners) in the three large irrigation areas--Gansu's Hexi corridor, Ningxia's Yinchuan area, and Nei Monggol's Hetao area and more than 10 million mu of farmland in Xinjiang are now under the protection of shelter-forest. In addition, more than 5 million mu of windbreak and sand-fixing forests have been built in 213 counties (or banners) which are often attacked by sandstorms.

According to calculations, the total benefits gained from these shelter-forests in the "three norths" areas have reached 2.5 billion yuan a year, of which 1.4 billion yuan is gained from the farmland protection, water and soil conservation, windbreak, and sand-fixing forests, and 1.1 billion yuan from the growth of forest trees and other sideline forest products.

CSO: 4007/251

BEIJING

MORE BEIJING PEASANTS WORK IN RURAL INDUSTRIES

OW271134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1121 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 27 Aug (XINHUA)--About 620,000 peasants, or 35 percent of the labor force in Beijing's rural areas, work in 11,000 local enterprises, according to a survey published by the municipal rural enterprises development bureau here today.

The size of the enterprises varies from a dozen workers to more than 1,000. They involve industrial lines such as machine manufacturing, building materials, chemical products, tailoring, art handicrafts, food, printing, mining and textiles.

The peasants also run transport, building, commerce and other catering services.

Some of the products, such as Juhuabai (Chrysanthemum White) Spirit developed according to an imperial recipe, violins, art handicrafts, and embroideries not only sell well in China, but are also sold abroad.

These businesses have flourished since the government adopted a more flexible economic policy in 1978. Figures for that year show that only 226,000 people were working in 4,075 local enterprises.

Up to 1978, the emphasis had been placed solely on agriculture, especially on grain-production, and there were restrictions on the development of rural enterprises.

But current policy holds that such enterprises provide an important channel through which the peasants can achieve prosperity, the development bureau said.

While importance is attached to developing agriculture and its byproducts, more laborers have been encouraged to enter local factories or cooperatives. Investment has come mostly from funds earmarked for developing the production by local townships or brigades. Joint investment with state-run enterprises has been seen in recent years, and peasants have raised money themselves. The municipal government is drawing up a development plan to help the rational expansion of these enterprises.

CSO: 4020/186



BEIJING

BEIJING MAYOR PRESENTS CASH AWARD TO SCIENTIST

OW311257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 31 Aug (XINHUA)--Agriculturalist Hu Daofen, who has succeeded in breeding high-yield strains of winter wheat, was awarded 10,000 yuan by the Beijing Municipal Government here today.

She is the first scientist in China to be given a big cash thankyou for a major achievement.

Hu, 51, an associate researcher with the Beijing Agricultural and Forestry Science Institute, spent six years breeding new varieties of winter wheat

The breeds, named as "Jinghua First" (Beijing Flower), "Jingdan 52" (Beijing-mono) and "Jingdan 106", give high yields, and are resistant to disease and drought.

Hu received her award from Mayor Chen Xitong at a prize-giving ceremony.

The mayor said that prizes would be offered by the city to reward scientists who had made special achievements.

Chen said: "Intellectuals ought to be honored and rewarded by the Chinese Communist Party and Government for their contribution to the people."

CSO: 4020/186



## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--Fuzhou, 4 Aug (XINHUA)--Fujian Province has made adjustments in promoting agricultural and commodity production, and has increased output of both grain and economic crops. The total output of spring and summer grain crops increased by 200 million jin over 1983, while the total output of soybean and peanuts increased by 10 and 20 percent respectively over the same period last year. The output of flue-cured tobacco doubled and watermelon tripled. [Summary] [OW130141 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0824 GMT 4 Aug 84 OW]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT--Fujian Province's agricultural development has been tremendous in the 35 years since the founding of the PRC. Its total agricultural output value has increased 418 percent over the early years. In 1983, its total grain output reached 17.16 billion jin, 15.1 percent over 1978. Some 3,424,000 mu of land was afforested in 1983, 37 percent above the planned acreage. In the same year, Fujian registered 12.12 million dan of marine products, 35.4 percent over 1978. Peasants in Fujian are running over 19,000 enterprises including 109 small electric power stations and 37 small cold storages. Their aggregate income in 1983 totalled 2,846 million yuan, 3.1 times that in 1978. [Summary] [OW130135 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 2 Sep 84 OW]

CSO: 4007/251

POPULATION DEVELOPMENT IN SHENZHEN DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 2, Mar 84 pp 28-33

[Article by Zhang Zhongshen [1728 0112 3234], Yang Qunsheng [2799 5028 3932], An Hongsheng [1344 1347 3932] and Fang Di [2455 0966] of the Zhongshan University Population Theory Research Office: "A Discussion of Certain Special Characteristics of Population Development in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone"]

[Text] There has been a rapid population increase and profound changes have occurred following the rapid development of economic construction since the establishment of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. This article is a preliminary inquiry into several questions related to the characteristics of population development in the Shenzhen Special Zone which deserve study.

I. An Overview of Population Development in the Shenzhen Special Zone

Shenzhen originally was a town in Bao'an County in Guangdong Province. Because it borders on Hong Kong, has good water and land communications and a warm climate, Shenzhen historically has been one of China's main import-export ports. In 1979, the CPC Central Committee and the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee made the important decision to establish the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone based on China's need to carry out socialist modernization and construction. Shenzhen City was established on the basis of the original Bao'an County). The special zone is based on the original Shenzhen town and covers an area of 327.5 square kilometers.

Before these changes in the system, the town of Shenzhen had a population of only 20,000-plus people. The industrial foundation was weak, agricultural production was backward and the people's standard of living was low. There have been enormous changes in Shenzhen since the establishment of the special zone due to the implementation of special policies. It has developed from a small border defense town to a flourishing city at an initial scale. In recent years, it has relied on attracting foreign investment for joint arrangements within the country. It has negotiated a total of 9.2 billion Hong Kong dollars in capital from foreign businessmen. It already has invested 1.7 billion Hong Kong dollars to import new technologies and has established a large number of enterprises. The total value of industrial

output in 1982 was 350 million yuan, a six-fold increase over 1978, before the special zone was setup. Following the establishment of several forms of responsibility systems, agricultural production has developed in the direction of specialization and socialization. Commercial trade is brisk and flourishing. Total social commodity retail sales in 1982 were 419.21 percent higher than in 1978. Total income from foreign trade increased by 475.9 percent and revenues increased by 548 percent over the same period. Nearly 1 billion yuan in investments in capital construction were completed from 1979 to 1982. There also have been major developments in tourism, food services, culture, education and sanitation.

Economic development has brought about changes in the population situation. The population of Shenzhen City at the first half of 1982 was 351,892 people, with 113,616 people in the special zone, equal to 32.29 percent of the total city population. If the transient employee population of about 100,000 people is added, then the actual population of the special zone is about 200,000 people. The population density in the special zone is 347 persons per square km, exactly twice the population density in the city as a whole. If calculated according to the actual population, the population density exceeds 600 people per square km. The sex ratio of the Shenzhen city population has dropped to 90.2 percent (females = 100) because a large portion of the population (primarily the male population) of a small number of coastal communes has left in the past few years. This is lower than the national figure of 106.3 and the provincial figure of 104.6. The sex ratio of the special zone is exactly the opposite, however, at 108.66, which is higher than the national and provincial figures. This is caused by the higher number of males than females that make up the immigrant population.

Looking at the age structure, 30 percent of the population of the special zone is between the ages of 0 and 14. Those between the ages of 15 and 49 comprise 56 percent of the population and 14 percent are over 50 years old. This shows that the population of the special zone is in a transition from growth to stability, but the age structure is still fairly young. Those between 10 and 34 years of age comprise 49 percent of the total population. This shows that the population of the special zone like other places underwent two periods of high birth rates during the 1950's and 1960's. Those between 20 and 34 years of age comprise 27 percent of the total population and 9.9 percent of the total population is between 45 and 54 years of age. This is suited to the need for rapid development of the economy of the special zone and is a result of the transfer of large numbers of young laborers and specialized personnel from outside the zone.

The natural growth of the population was very fast during the early period of construction in the special zone. There has been a tendency toward a decline in both the population birth rate and the growth rate in the past 2 years as a result of strengthened leadership, the adoption of effective measures and obvious advances in family planning work. The birth rate in the special zone in 1982 was 22.35 per thousand. The death rate was 3.69 per thousand and there was a 1.866 percent natural growth rate.

These changes in the population of the special zone have effectively promoted socioeconomic development. For this reason, an inquiry into the characteristics of population development in the special zone is of real significance for mutually-coordinated development of the economy and population in the zone.

## II. The Basic Special Characteristics of Population Development in the Shenzhen Special Zone

The term "special" is the key to studying and understanding socioeconomic and population phenomena in the Shenzhen Special Zone. A series of special characteristics in the development of the population of the special zone have appeared as a result of the strong influence of special natural and socioeconomic conditions on the population process.

1. A rapid rate of population growth is one of the special characteristics of population development in the Shenzhen Special Zone.

The population of the Shenzhen Special Zone was 69,645 persons before it was established in 1979. It had grown to 128,616 persons by the end of 1982, an increase of 84.67 percent over the 4-year period and an annual rate of increase of 16.57 percent. If the transient population is included, then the actual population at the end of 1982 was more than 200,000 persons, an increase of 198.11 percent over the 4-year period and an average annual rate of increase of 31.4 percent. This is an especially rapid pace of growth (see Table 1).

Table 1. Population of the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone

Item	Total Population					Percent Increase	Average Annual Rate of Increase
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982		
Normal Resident Population	69,645	72,785	80,809	98,337	128,616	84.67	16.57
Actual Population	69,645				207,616	198.11	31.4

According to data for the Shenzhen Special Zone from the 3d population census, there was a 3.84 percent average annual population growth rate for the Shenzhen Special Zone over the 18-year period from 1964 to 1982. During the 29-year period from 1953 to 1982, the average annual growth rate of the population in the Shenzhen Special Zone was 3.01 percent (see Table 2). Mechanical population growth has been the primary route of population growth in the Shenzhen Special Zone.

Table 2. Rates of Population Increase

Area	Increase 1964-1982		Increase 1953-1982	
	Percent Increase	Avg. Annual Rate of Increase	Percent Increase	Avg. Annual Rate of Increase
Nation	54.10	2.10	40.29	1.02
Guangdong Province	46.61	2.15	44.74	1.02
Shenzhen City	34.19	1.65	85.19	2.15
Shenzhen Special Zone	96.9	3.84	136.37	3.01

It can be seen from Table 3 that mechanical population growth has played the primary role in population growth in the Shenzhen Special Zone. This is especially true during the period from 1980 to 1982, when the number of people from a mechanical increase was more than 80 percent of the total net increase in the number of people, while the number of people added due to natural increase was only 10-plus percent of the total net increase in the number of people. We cannot, however, ignore the role of natural population increase in this area, because the natural population growth rate in the Shenzhen Special Zone is relatively high. The average annual natural growth rates for each year between 1979 and 1982 were 1.626, 1.598, 2.213 and 1.866 percent, respectively. This undoubtedly has accelerated population growth in the Shenzhen Special Zone.

Table 3. Types of Population Increase

Year	Mechanical Increase as Percent of Total Net Increase	Natural Increase as Percent of Total Net Increase
1979	56.89	43.11
1980	88.20	11.80
1981	86.57	13.43
1982	88.81	11.19

2. Another obvious characteristic of population growth in the Shenzhen Special Zone is a rapid improvement in cultural components.

There has been an obvious increase in the proportion of the population at all cultural levels as a result of the transfer of large numbers of personnel with various types of specialized knowledge (see Table 4). The number of people at the college level was about 2.76 times greater in 1982 than in 1964. Senior middle school graduates increased by 1.5 times. The illiterate and semi-illiterate population over 12 years old was only 39 percent of the amount in 1964.



Table 4. Statistics on Educational Levels of the Population (Percentage Compared to the Total Population)

Time	Area	Elementary school or higher	College level	Upper middle school	Lower middle school	Elementary school	Illiterates and semi-illiterates over age 12
1964	Present Shenzhen Special Zone	48.31	0.54	3.11	7.51	37.06	23.34
	Guangdong Province	41.85	0.37	1.48	5.14	34.86	30.1
1982	Shenzhen Special Zone	77.51	2.03	17.99	25.93	31.60	9.05
	Guangdong Province	65.92	0.48	7.91	16.91	40.62	16.42

The comparison of cultural levels in the special zone is not only higher than the average level for the entire province in absolute numbers (such as the proportion of college graduates being 4.23 times greater, the proportion of senior middle school graduates being 2.27 times greater, as well as only 55 percent of the population over age 12 being illiterate or semi-illiterate, roughly one-half the provincial figure), but the growth rate of people at these cultural levels also has been higher than the provincial average level (except for the proportion at the elementary school cultural level). The rate of increase in the number of college graduates is 2.89 times greater than the provincial level.

It is quite rare to have such a substantial and rapid all-round improvement in the cultural levels of the population within such a short period of time. The main reason is that every part of the country has helped a great deal in construction of the special zone by transferring large numbers of specialized personnel and technical workers to the zone. At the same time, the special zone has paid attention to investments in intelligence. There have been major developments in education in recent years. These two areas have played a major role in improving the cultural components of the population and in improving population quality.

3. High population mobility is a third obvious characteristic of population development in the Shenzhen Special Zone.

The primary factor which creates high population mobility in the special zone is the large transient population. During the first half of this year, the transient population as a proportion of the total population increased by 98.3 percent over the same period last year. The total number reached more than 100,000 people, equal to 45 percent of the actual population. Most of these people are engaged in construction, cropping, commerce and other activities. There also are a number of persons without special zone residence permits who have remained in the zone after having come to visit relatives and friends. Such a large proportion of transients in the total population is rare in other cities in China.

Another manifestation of high population mobility is that there is an extremely large number of people who pass through the special zone each day. According to incomplete statistics, an average of more than 20,000 people came or went across the border [with Hong Kong] each day during the first half of this year and another 10,000 to 20,000 came from or went to places within China on an average day. This has an enormous impact on markets, communication, transportation, social order and other areas in the special zone.

4. Another obvious characteristic of population development in the special zone is that the Hong Kong and Macao regions have a special influence on population development in the special zone.

Basically speaking, population development in the special zone is restricted by the needs of economic development in the zone, by land and natural resources conditions in the zone and by the strategic goals of the CPC Central Committee in operating the zone. The Hong Kong and Macao regions have a major influence on population development in the special zone in the economy, society and other areas.

First, capital from Hong Kong and Macao has a certain influence on the scale of population development in the special zone. Investors from Hong Kong and Macao would like for the scale of population development in the special zone to be somewhat larger. Because the development of a region requires a certain basic amount of capital, if the population density is high, then the per-capita development cost will be lower, and costs and profits will be recovered faster. We should consider this intention of the investors from Hong Kong and Macao when we are determining the scale of the population.



Second, the speed at which foreign capital is used will also influence the speed of population development in the special zone to a certain degree. If foreign capital is used at a faster rate and more new enterprises are developed, then the amount of labor power required will be greater and the population will grow a little faster. The population will grow slower if the opposite is true.

Third, the types of projects that are brought in also will influence the speed and quality of population development in the special zone. There will naturally be fairly high demands placed on the quality of labor power if capital-intensive projects are imported; if labor-intensive projects are brought in, there will be a corresponding adaptation requiring a large quantity of labor power.

Apart from the influence of economic factors, population development in the Shenzhen Special Zone also is influenced by various social factors from Hong Kong and Macao. An example is the important role of Hong Kong television in broadcasting the attitudes of Hong Kong residents toward birth control. This plays a subconscious role in the wishes of the people of the special zone to practice birth control. The lifestyles, value concepts and cultural customs of the bourgeoisie will seep into the lives and consciousness of the people of the special zone following the daily expansion of economic and cultural exchanges. This directly or indirectly will affect the quality of the population in the special zone. It will also bring along several new problems which merit study and resolution.

### III. Certain Problems in Population Development in the Shenzhen Special Zone Which Deserve Study

Based on the conditions and characteristics of population development in the Shenzhen Special Zone, we feel that the following problems deserve further study and resolution.

#### 1. The problem of controlling mechanical population increase.

The goal for population development in the special zone is 250,000 people by the year 1985, 400,000 people by 1990 and 800,000 people by the year 2000. Controlling the mechanical increase in population is the key to achieving this population development goal. Mechanical growth plays a primary role in population growth in the special zone. The present goals of population development will be guaranteed if we understand this well. Mechanical population growth was a bit fast during the early period of construction of the special zone, and it was mostly in accordance with the requirements of economic development. Following further development of the economy and population, however, the speed of mechanical population growth slowed a bit in later years, and the net in-migration rate must be controlled at a certain proportion. Along with commercial and residential development,

migrants from Hong Kong and Macao will form a substantial proportion of the population of the special zone. For this reason, we must start now to strengthen controls over migrants from within China.

At the same time, we must strengthen controls and administration over the transient population. The great majority of temporary migrant workers are indispensable for construction of the special zone, but this group of people must be limited to a certain number. We feel that a number between around 100,000 or 150,000 is most appropriate. There are a lot of holes at present in the control and administration of this group of people. The scheduled population goals will be broken through by large numbers of people in this group if they are not handled well.

## 2. The problem of changing trends in the population age structure.

The age structure of a population is one of the primary factors which influences economic development. As mentioned before, the proportion of children in the population has declined in comparison with the past and the proportion of middle-aged and old people has increased. The proportion of the population between the ages of 0 and 14 in the special zone is 3.86 percent less than in Guangdong Province as a whole, and the proportion of the total population which is 65 years or older is 0.74 percent lower than in Guangdong Province as a whole. The median age is 1.1 years higher than for the province as a whole. Economic development, improvements in living standards, development of family planning work and improvements in medical conditions have led to a further decline in birth rates and an increase in the average expected life span. The number of mature and old people will continue to grow for more than 10 years in the future.

In relation to the working age, the total dependency coefficient of the population of the special zone is 54.4 percent. The child dependency coefficient is 47.2 percent, which is lower than this same index for the entire province. These figures are nearly the same as the identical indicators for developed regions of the world (53.84 and 36.93 percent, respectively). The old-age dependency coefficient of 7.2 is lower than the figure of 9 for the entire province and 16.92 for developed regions. It must be noted, however, that those in the 40 to 64 age group make up 31.9 percent of the population between 15 and 64 years of age. This means that there will be a continual increase in the old-age dependency coefficient over the next 15 to 20 years. This will have a negative effect on economic development.

We feel that, at the same time as the special zone is resolutely implementing family planning policies, attention also should be paid to the influence of the large immigrant population on the age structure of the population. We also feel that research should be begun concerning such questions as the support of old people, consideration for orphans and old people, management and education of retired workers, social insurance, and so on.

3. On the question of improving population quality in the special zone and the construction of spiritual civilization.

At the same time as we are striving to build a material civilization, construction of socialist spiritual civilization is the key to improving population quality. Although there has been an obvious improvement in the cultural levels of the population of the special zone, there still are some worrisome problems in the area of cultural construction. These are manifested primarily in the lack of enthusiasm for study among some young people and on-the-job employees. The rate of educational popularization and the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade are both very low. In 1981, for example, the number of students in school per 10,000 people was less than half the provincial average. The employment rate of dropouts also is shocking. According to statistics, the rate of irregular mobility of students was about 10 percent in 1979 and 1980.

There are three primary causes of this situation: 1) The labor intensive enterprises which currently occupy the primary position in the special zone make few demands in regard to the cultural and technical levels of their employees. This makes them content with the status quo. 2) The wages paid for simple laborers are too high. This influences their enthusiasm for study. 3) Education cannot develop fast enough to keep up with the needs of the situation. The problems that are caused by the second and third reasons can be solved in a short time if the government takes notice and makes reforms in the irrational aspects of the current wage system, increases expenditures for education and adopts measures such as improving the treatment of teachers. Resolving the problems caused by the first reason will be a long process and must be accomplished through a transition to technological- and capital-intensive industries.

In the area of ideological construction, the core of socialist spiritual civilization is communist ideology. Following the policy of opening to the outside and the daily development of foreign trade, the influences of bourgeois culture, ideology and lifestyles will be unavoidable for a long period. For this reason, our struggle to eliminate spiritual pollution and oppose corrosion will be a long one. In order to improve the quality of the population of the special zone, we must concentrate on political and ideological education and communism as its core. We must improve everyone's ideological and ethical levels, transform the general mood of society and strive for a national spirit. It is especially important that we prevent the spread of repulsive phenomena from capitalist societies like the commercialization of everything and treating personality, conscience, and glory as commodities to be sold. For this purpose, we first must extoll the communist attitude toward labor, and adhere to the principle of having each person contribute according to his ability and making payments according to labor. We must oppose the hired hand mentality and the practice of "only seeking money in everything." Second, we must make great efforts to develop education and culture and advocate entertainment and sport activities that are beneficial for health, and we must oppose and prohibit obscene books and things. Third, we must advocate a strengthened sense of national self-respect and self-dignity. We must oppose consciousness and behaviors that worship foreign things, and we should uphold the honor and dignity of the

motherland. Fourth, we must advocate honesty in performing one's duties, oppose corruption and smuggling, and resolutely attack all criminal activities in the economic realm.

4. On correctly dealing with the question of the relationship between local residents and the overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao who have settled in Shenzhen and live together.

Along with the development of real estate in the special zone, it is estimated that several hundred thousand overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao and their relatives will immigrate by the year 2000. They will comprise a major portion of the population of the special zone. This will inevitably result in the social phenomenon of a portion of the resident living together. The living customs, norms of consciousness and value concepts of the overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao will be different from those of local residents, and they will mutually influence each other. The majority of the people love the motherland, care about construction of their home towns, obey the laws, and are polite and civilized. This is beneficial for each other and for peaceful coexistence, but it will be hard to avoid a minority of unsuitable people. In this way, it is very possible that they would be able to form their own social groups. This is a new problem that we are facing. Therefore, we should pay attention to research on the special social phenomenon of living together and adopt measures for good construction of residential areas. We should, for example, strengthen residential committee organizations, strengthen ideological and educational work, conscientiously implement all policies, advocate mutual respect, mutual unity, and so on. Correctly handling the relationships between residents who live together will benefit construction in the special zone.

In summary, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone is making great strides forward. New situations and characteristics are continually appearing in economic and population development which urge our study and inquiry. The above crude understanding is only the beginning of our exploration of this new topic and our goal is only to offer a few viewpoints to encourage others to offer their valuable opinions.

12539

CS0: 4007/161

CIRCULAR ON AGRICULTURAL PROCUREMENT REGULATION

HK311118 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 30 Aug 84

[Text] Yesterday the provincial people's government issued a circular on further relaxing the policy on the procurement of agricultural and sideline products. The circular provides that the 23 products now under state monopolized procurement and assigned procurement will be reduced to 13. Tea, pepper, brown sugar, white sugar, hides, cassia bark, canella, and 10 kinds of traditional Chinese medicines, including yam, the dried rhizome of rehmannia, morinda officinalis, inferior cardamon, and tuckahoe, which originally belonged to the second category, are changed to the third category.

After the readjustment of the state monopolized procurement and assigned procurement of agricultural and sideline products, the state monopolized procurement and assigned procurement of 13 items, including grain, petroleum, timber, sugarcane, pigs, pond fish, jute, bluish dogbane, yellow and red tobacco, silkworm cocoons, pine resin, charcoal, and mao bamboo, will remain unchanged.

The circular points out: The assigned procurement of pigs cannot now be abolished and must remain unchanged at the rate of 40 percent for procurement and 60 percent for retention. The policy on contracts for assigned procurement must be continued to be implemented. The policy on sale by way of reward and the method of procurement now in force will remain unchanged.

The new regulation on state monopolized procurement and assigned procurement of agricultural and sideline products provides that unless otherwise expressly stipulated by the provincial government, the new regulation will be put into effect on 1 October this year.

CSO: 4007/251



## BRIEFS

**HAINAN AGRICULTURAL RECLAMATION SYSTEM**--The Hainan agricultural reclamation system has made great progress in building tropical crop bases focusing on rubber since the early 1950's. In the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the system has set up 90 state farms, with an area of more than 3.2 million mu planted with rubber, which is 100 times the amount of the early days of liberation. They have provided a total of 900,000 tons of cured rubber for the state. They have planted trees on an area of more than 1 million mu, planted tea shrubs on an area of 100,000 mu, and other cash crops such as pepper, coffee, and coconut on 140,000 mu of land. Over the past 32 years, they have turned over to the state a total of 2.37 million yuan of profits, taxes, and depreciation charges, while the total investment of the state was only 1.91 billion yuan. Today their fixed assets come to 1.27 billion yuan. In recent years the Hainan agricultural reclamation system has attached attention to doing a good job in enterprise management, to reform of the economic structure, to diversified management, and to the comprehensive development of agriculture, industry, and commerce, and has attached importance to turning science and technology into productive forces. Over the past 32 years, more than 100 scientific research results have been rewarded by the region, the province, and the state. [Summary] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Aug 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/251

# SOLVE DIFFICULTIES IN DAILY LIFE, PRODUCTION

HK070750 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, rural economy in our region has developed vigorously. Some peasants have gradually become rich. However, due to the long-term leftist influence and other historical reasons, in some old base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, mountain areas, border areas, and some other poor areas, the average food grain per capita of the masses is still less than 400 jin, and per capita income is less than 100 yuan. The problem of food and clothing has not yet been solved in those areas.

To expeditiously solve the difficulties in production and daily life of the masses in the old base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, mountain areas, border areas, and some other poor areas, the regional people's government has recently worked out the following 14 stipulations:

1. With regard to those households in the old base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, mountain areas, border areas, and some other poor areas, which are engaged in forest production and animal husbandry after giving up farming, if the average food grain per capita of the members of those households is still less than 400 jin after reducing or exempting them from the state purchase quotas, the state will increase their average food grain per capita to 400 jin.
2. The following counties and autonomous counties are exempted from the task of turning over live pigs to the state: Tiane, Fengshan, Donglan, Nandan, Bama, Napo, Leye, Xilin, Lingyun, Tianlin, Longlin, Rongshui, Jinxiu, Sanjiang, Rongan, Ningming, Longzhou, Shangsi, Fangcheng, Longsheng, and others.
3. Peasants in 155 communes which are aided by the state are exempted from the task of buying treasury bonds. The quotas of counties and autonomous counties where these communes are located will also be reduced.
4. In some areas, counties, and autonomous counties inhabited by minority nationalities, under the prerequisite of implementing the "three fixes" plan for forestry, peasants are exempted from the task of selling wood to the state. Peasants are allowed to sell and transport wood for themselves. They are also allowed to cooperate with one another to do their work, or entrust forest



departments to sell or transport wood for them. They are allowed to sell wood at negotiable prices, or barter it for other goods and grain.

5. Tung oil is changed from the goods of the second category to the third category. It can be sold at negotiable price. With regard to the state purchase quotas of bamboo in the 48 counties in mountain areas, the previous method of selling 80 percent to the state and retaining 20 percent has now been changed into selling 50 percent to the state and retaining 50 percent.

6. In 10 autonomous counties inhabited by minority nationalities such as Duan and Bama, and other counties such as Donglan, Fengshan, and Napo counties, the wages of production brigade cadres and teachers of schools run by local people are no longer paid by the masses. Their wages will be paid by the regional government. The wages of production brigade cadres and teachers of schools run by local people in 155 communes aided by the state are also dealt with in accordance with the methods adopted by the above-mentioned 13 counties and autonomous counties.

7. With the approval of the county people's governments, those small mines which are scattered here and there can be run by enterprises of communes and production brigades, and the masses in an organized way. The method of retaining products can be followed by local state-run mines and mines run by local people. These local state-run mines and mines run by local people can freely handle their own retained products. They can sell them at negotiable prices. They can also barter them for materials and goods they badly need.

8. With regard to those regional factories, mines, and enterprises located in counties, autonomous counties and autonomous cities in the old base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, mountain areas, border areas, and some other poor areas, the regional government should transfer them to the relevant counties and cities by stages and in groups and in a planned way provided that those factories, mines and enterprises are useful for promoting local production and increasing the financial revenues of the counties and cities concerned.

9. We should conscientiously implement the three stipulations on giving preferential treatment to trade in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. If commercial departments in those areas lack funds, banks should provide them with low-interest loans. The interest will be paid by the regional financial bureau.

10. In those 10 autonomous counties, and counties such as Donglan, Fengshan, and Napo, 155 communes aided by the state, and border and poor areas inhabited by the Miao, Yao, Tung, Maonan, Kelao, Mulao, Shui, Ching, and Yi nationalities, major efforts must be made to run boarding schools for the children of those minority nationalities on a trial basis. The state will subsidize these schools. To speed up the training of technical personnel of minority nationalities, we should select in a planned way some outstanding students of minority nationalities, and directly send them to junior secondary schools, senior secondary schools, technical secondary schools, and universities.

11. Every year, the state will allocate a certain sum of funds to help localities build roads in the mountain areas. Apart from that, with the help of the state, we should encourage the masses to mainly rely on their efforts to build pavements, roads leading to piers, roads for horse-drawn carts and ox carts, and sidewalks.

12. We should continue to support mountain areas to complete the projects of providing facilities for supplying drinking water for people and livestock in terms of funds, materials, and technology. In the meantime, we should also rely on the masses and organize peasant households to dig more ponds and ditches.

13. We should take active measures to import technical personnel and funds. With regard to technical personnel, we may solicit their job applications with excellent pay and conditions. We may also invite experts and scholars to give lectures. In addition, we may employ retired skilled workers or peasant technicians to run study classes in the mountain areas to pass on technical knowledge. We may adopt the method of joint operation and compensation trade to import capital from various localities in the region and other provinces.

14. We should give full play to the role of key cities and other economically and technically developed areas, so that they can support construction in the mountain areas. Various cities and other economically developed prefectures, cities, and counties should select the targets which they will aid, and establish ties with them. They should provide mountain areas with more help and support in terms of manpower, materiel, and technology.

In accordance with the above-mentioned stipulations, the regional departments and bureaus concerned should work out their specific plans in order to conscientiously implement these stipulations.

CSO: 4007/251

## BRIEFS

IMPORTED FISH—Nanning, 29 Aug (XINHUA)—A type of catfish, native to the Egyptian Nile, imported into the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region last year is breeding well in ponds and paddy fields in most parts of the region. Officials of the regional aquatic products department said a 5-centimeter long catfish fry grows up to 0.25 kilograms in 1 month, and matures in 3 to 4 months, while local fish take 1 to 2 years to mature. The air breathing fish have adapted to Guangxi's natural conditions, and there are now more than 8 million of catfish fry in the region raised by research departments and peasants households specializing in fish-breeding. [Text] [OW310627 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 29 Apr 84]

CSO: 4020/186

## CIRCULAR ON CHANGE IN GRAIN PRICING POLICY

HK310057 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Aug 84

[Text] The provincial people's government recently issued a circular stating that beginning with grain procurement this autumn, the method of pricing procured grain will be changed, and at the same time the policies on grain procurement will be readjusted.

The circular of the provincial people's government provides that beginning on 1 September 1984, when peasants sell all kinds of paddy, husked rice, maize, and wheat, the prices will no longer be fixed in accordance with the state monopolized purchase prices and with the above-quota procurement prices but will all be fixed according to unified prices--the price of every 100 jin of medium-grade fresh paddy will be 15.8 yuan, of husked rice 22.5 yuan, of maize 15 yuan, and of wheat 19 yuan. The soybean procurement price--34.5 yuan for every 100 jin--will remain unchanged. The unified prices after the changes will be 15.8 percent higher than the actual prices in 1983. This will actually provide substantial benefits to commune members and peasants. The circular also provides that after grain is procured at unified prices, the prices of grain supplied to the urban areas by state grain departments, including the prices of grain sold as bonus, will remain the same as the current prices.

The circular makes the following readjustments in the grain procurement policies:

1. To enable the people in poor mountainous areas to rehabilitate and to change the poor and backward outlook as soon as possible, it has been decided that beginning with grain procurement this autumn, the eleven poorest counties, including Hezhang, will be excused from state monopolized grain procurement and from above-quota procurement.
2. When peasants sell paddy and husked rice to the state, the state will continue to implement the policy of selling them chemical fertilizers by way of reward. When the state procures 100 jin of paddy, it will sell 22 jin of standard chemical fertilizer by way of reward. When the state procures every 100 jin of husked rice, it will sell 30 jin of standard chemical fertilizer by way of reward. When other varieties of grain are sold, no chemical fertilizers will be sold by way of reward.

3. In this year's husked rice procurement task, in principle no paddy will be procured. Regarding peasant households which sell more paddy, grain departments can suitably supply them with some mixed feed at the state prices.

4. It is necessary to further unclog the grain circulation channels. When autumn grain begins to come on the market this year, all varieties of grain must be displayed for sale on the market all year round. Supply and marketing cooperatives, other rural cooperative shops, and individual peasants are allowed to procure, transport, and sell grain. At the same time, grain departments must vigorously take part in regulating the market and must carry out negotiated purchase and negotiated sale.

CSO: 4007/251

## BRIEFS

GRAIN, SOYBEAN, TUBERS--In 1983, Heilongjiang Province's total output of grain, soybean, and tubers reached 30.98 billion jin, an increase of 1.7 times over 1949. In the past 35 years, this province provided 256.3 billion jin of marketable grain for the state and marketed 67.2 billion jin of grain to the state, an average of nearly 2 billion jin annually. Mechanized farming has been vigorously developed. In 1983, this province had more than 160,000 tractors. The total agricultural output value reached 11.2 billion yuan, a four-fold increase over 1949. The average per-capita income of peasants in 1983 reached 370 yuan, the highest ever in the province. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Sep 84 SK]

PADDY RICE CULTIVATION--In 1984, Heilongjiang Province's actual paddy rice sowing acreage reached 5.6 million mu, an increase of 3.61 million mu over the period before the founding of New China. In the past 35 years, the state invested 900 million yuan in building some 6,300 irrigated channels available for irrigating some 5.1 million mu of paddy fields. The average per-mu yield rose from 279 jin in 1976 to 500 jin in the 4 years after 1980. This province expects to set a new record in both per-unit yield and total output in 1984. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Sep 84 SK]

AFFORESTATION SPEEDED UP--Harbin, 30 Aug (XINHUA)--Heilongjiang Province in northeast China planted 414,000 hectares of trees this spring, an increase of 24 percent compared to the whole of 1983, according to the provincial forestry department. The figure includes 91,000 hectares of farmland shelterbelts, which are expected to protect 2.6 million hectares, or one-third of the province's farmland. Now 20,000 villages and 4,000 kilometers of roads in the province are shaded by trees which also line a total of 3,000 kilometers of rivers and streams. Heilongjiang, China's leading timber producer, has 17 million hectares of forests, with a timber reserve of 1,700 million cubic meters. In the past 35 years, the province has planted a total of 3.86 million hectares of forests while producing nearly 400 million cubic meters of timber. The province has distributed 1.37 million hectares of waste hillsides and land suitable for tree planting to peasant households in the past few years, creating a situation in which the state, collective units and individuals share the work of afforestation. Local banks have provided loans totalling 65 million yuan for the tree planting drive in the past four years. [Text] [OW300901 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 30 Aug 84]

## GRAIN PRODUCTION UNDERGOES CHANGE

HK250423 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] In the 35 years since the founding of the PRC, the province's grain production has undergone a great change. It is changing from the style of producing enough grain to eat, which prevailed in the past, to the commodity style, in which grain is stored throughout the province.

In 1953, in the early days after the founding of the PRC, the province's annual grain production was only 16.4 billion jin and there were 13 counties in the province that had insufficient grain to eat. But in 1983, the province's annual grain production totalled 39.4 billion jin, an increase of 140 percent compared to 1953. In addition, the province has basically eliminated counties that do not have sufficient grain to eat. Among them, over 10 counties and cities, including Baokang, Enshi, Hefeng, Yingshan, Luolin, and Zigui, which previously did not have sufficient grain to eat, have produced more than enough grain to satisfy local demands. Last year the province's average per capita grain consumption was 830 jin, exceeding the national average per capital grain consumption.

The increase in grain production also has brought about a fundamental change in the province's grain work. In the past, the rural cadres were worried about having insufficient grain to eat. Now they are worried about selling and storing the grain. As of August this year, the province has stored more than 8 billion jin of grain. The grain departments at various levels throughout the province are trying to trade the nearly overstocked grain for meat and other foods by all means. They encourage the people to increase their living standard to a high level.

CSO: 4007/251



HUBEI

BRIEFS

EARLY RICE--Wuhan, 2 Aug (XINHUA)--Hubei has recorded a bumper harvest of early rice this year with total production reaching more than 8.5 billion jin, an increase of more than 1.1 billion jin over that of last year. [Summary]  
[OW090909 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1321 GMT 2 Aug 84 OW]

CSO: 4007/251

NORTHERN JIANGSU HIT BY TORRENTIAL RAIN

OW031245 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT Sep 84

[Text] Since 30 August, a vast area south of the Yi He in northern Jiangsu has been hit by heavy and torrential rain. Rainfall in 35 counties and cities exceeded 100 millimeters in the past 3 days. Among them, rainfall in 13 counties--Huaiyin, Siyang, Guannan, Lianshui, Huaian, Hongze, Xuyi, Binhai, Xiangshui, Funing, Jianhu, Gaoyou, and Xinghua--exceeded 200 millimeters. The rainstorms, which occurred suddenly, broke with tremendous force, rushing through a vast area in a concentrated period.

During the rainstorm, leaders of all cities and counties and responsible comrades in flood prevention departments went deep into the disaster-stricken areas to organize the masses to combat the disaster. According to incomplete statistics, 8,000 town and township cadres, workers and staff members and the 1.5 million labor force in the disaster-stricken areas have mobilized 300,000 kilowatts of electrical machinery, and 500,000 horsepower of diesel engines to drain the water and combat the disaster. Owing to the vigorous efforts of cadres and the masses, most water in farmlands had been drained by the afternoon of 2 September. Work in a small area is continuing. Currently, counties and cities along the banks of the Chang Jiang and [words indistinct] are taking precautions against a sudden rise in water level.

CSO: 4007/251

## WATER CONSERVANCY ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE 1949

OW080039 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 84

["Special report marking national day" by (Dong Hongbiao) of the Jiangxi Provincial Water Conservancy Department: "Remarkable Achievements in Water Conservancy Work Made by Our Province Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China"]

[Excerpts] During the past 35 years, since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the people of our province have worked hard and unremittingly to build water conservancy projects, relying on their own efforts. Their work has developed from renovation and expansion of old projects to comprehensive flood control and multipurpose exploitation of water resources. As a result, a large number of water conservancy and hydroelectric power projects have come into being in the province.

Our province now has 9,413 large, medium, and small reservoirs located in various mountainous and hilly areas. The total capacity of these reservoirs is 22.5 billion cubic meters. Among them, 18 are large reservoirs, each with a capacity of 100 million cubic meters or more. One hundred eighty-five are medium-sized reservoirs, each of which can store no less than 10 million cubic meters of water. These reservoirs control 15 percent of the river water in the province and play a significant role in flood prevention, irrigation, and power generation.

In the plains of the province, there are nearly 100,000 water diversion projects, which use dams and canals to divert water to irrigate farmland. These projects have put 7,215,000 mu of farmland under irrigation. The water diversion project on the Ganfu plain on the lower reaches of Gan Jiang and Fu He is the largest of its kind in our province and is even among the larger water diversion projects in the country. It irrigates approximately 1 million mu of fields in Nanchang, Fengcheng, and Jinxian counties and the suburbs of Nanchang City. This project also serves the purpose of water transportation, hydroelectric power generation, and flood drainage. Grain output in the irrigated areas has increased considerably, from 300-400 jin per mu in the past to the present level of more than 1,000 jin per mu.

Our province now has some 12,800 power-driven irrigation and drainage pumping stations. The total power of the pumping equipment amounts to 554,000 kw.

These pumping stations benefit 3,507,000 million mu of farmland. In addition, there are 1,699 water-wheel pump stations, benefiting 238,000 mu of farmland.

The past 35 years have witnessed a great improvement in the work of dike construction. A total of 4,036 dikes, big and small, have been built along rivers and around the lake. These dikes, totaling 7,000 kilometers in length, protect 8.23 million mu of farmland and 7.05 million people in addition to a number of factories in cities and towns as well as many other important facilities.

Our province has made considerable progress in building hydroelectric power projects during the past 35 years. Now there are 6,116 medium and small hydroelectric power stations in the province with a total capacity of 851,000 kw. This accounts for 48 percent of the combined hydro and thermal power-generating capacity in the province.

CSO: 4007/251

## JILIN RIBAO REPORT ON PEASANTS' LIVING STANDARDS

SK040652 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] In a special column marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, JILIN RIBAO on 3 September reported that in the 35 years since the founding of the PRC, particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, peasants' income has continuously increased and their living standards have rapidly improved, following rural economic development. Last year, the per capita cost of living for peasants was 274.97 yuan, 2.3 times that of 1954. Overall improvement has been achieved in peasants' food, clothing, housing, and daily necessities. Their per capita expenditure for food was 174.2 yuan last year, representing a 260-percent increase over 1954. Consumption of staple food has declined while that of nonstaple food has increased. Before 1978, their consumption of staple food was always around 60 percent of their food consumption. Last year, it dropped to less than 50 percent. Consumption of nonstaple and other food increased from 40 to 50 percent. Peasants' per capita expenditure for clothes was 31.2 yuan last year, 1.1 times greater than in 1954. Among expenses for clothes, those for expensive textiles increased. The housing conditions of the peasants of our province and the quality of their housing have also improved. Last year, their per capita expenditure for housing was 18.1 yuan, 27 times greater than in 1954, and their per capita living area was 11.2 square meters, 3.1 square meters more than in 1979. Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, nearly 25 percent of our peasants have moved to new houses.

CSO: 4007/251

## BRIEFS

**AFFORESTATION ACHIEVEMENT**--Jilin Province has made rapid progress in afforestation. It increased the number of households engaging in forestry undertakings from 58,000 in 1983 to 115,000 in 1984. The province planted 2.81 million mu of trees this spring, accounting for 112 percent of the provincial annual tree-planting plan. Since 1982, the province has planted 353.34 million trees through the people's voluntary planting operation. According to statistics compiled in the 5 years since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has had 10.7 million mu of forests that are well maintained, a 92 percent increase over the figure compiled 5 years ago. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Sep 84 SK]

**GRAIN PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS**--Over the past 35 years since the PRC's founding, Jilin Province has brought about great changes in grain production. It increased its grain output from more than 9 billion jin in 1949 to 29.56 billion jin in 1983. Before the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province's marketable grain output was only around 5 billion jin. In 1981, the province reached an output of marketable grains of 6.67 billion jin, 8.578 billion jin in 1982, and reached an output of marketable grains of 15.43 billion jin in 1983, which is a 350 percent increase over the annual average figure of marketable grains handed over to state in the past 30 years. Since the PRC's founding, the province has handed over 164.11 billion jin of marketable grains to the state. In the 1949-1981 period, the province scored a 9.26 billion jin increase in annual total grain output over the figure of 1949. In 1983, the province's per capita volume of marketable grains handed over to the state increased from 387 jin in 1978 to 1,037 jin in 1983, a 170 percent increase over the 1978 figure. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Sep 84 SK]

**STATE-OWNED FOREST DEVELOPMENT**--Jilin Province has increased its number of state-owned forests from 10 at the early stage of the PRC's founding to 318 in 1984, a 30-fold increase over the figure of the early stage. The acreage of state-owned forests has reached more than 39 million mu, accounting for 43 percent of the province's total forest acreage. The timber volume counted among matured trees of the state-run forests has reached 300 million cubic meters, accounting for 42 percent of the total figure in this regard. In the 1981-1983 period, the province's forestry output value for 1983 reached more than 490 million yuan, a 190 percent increase over the 1981 figure and the province's profit earned more than 80 million yuan from forestry

undertakings, a 150 percent increase over the 1981 figure. [Excerpts]  
[Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Sep 84 SK]

GINSENG CULTIVATION--To date, Jilin Province has 23 state-run ginseng farms, some 6,000 collectively-owned and jointly-financed ginseng farms, and some 3,000 ginseng specialized households with a total farming acreage of some 28 million square meters, an increase of 29.8 times over the early period of New China. In 1983, this province harvested 6 million jin of fresh ginseng which was turned into 825 tons of processed ginseng, accounting for about 60 percent of China's total output. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Sep 84 SK]

FISH OUTPUT--In 1983, Jilin Province's fish farming water surface reached 2.27 million mu and the fish output reached 18,000 tons. In 1983, the province had 6,967 specialized households engaged in fish farming and 145,000 mu of fish farming area was developed by them on a contract basis. [Summary]  
[Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Sep 84 SK]

FARM TOOL DEVELOPMENT--Since the founding of New China, Jilin Province has made rapid development in the mechanization of farm work. As of the end of 1983, the province had 33,640 large and medium-sized tractors, over 46,000 small tractors, over 76,600 farm tools and machines that can be used with tractors, and over 7,480 vehicles for farm use. [Excerpt] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 11 Sep 84 SK]

CSO: 4007/251



## BRIEFS

**CASH CROPS**--Liaoning Province has made remarkable achievements in cash crop production. Our output volume of tussah cocoons accounts for 70 percent of the country's total. From 1979, our annual output of tussah cocoons averaged 900,000 dan, a 3.6-fold increase over 1949. From 1979 to 1983, the province reaped 5 successive years of rich cotton harvests. In 1983 the total cotton output of the province reached 1.05 million dan. The areas growing ginseng expanded from more than 300 mu in 1949 to more than 40,000 mu, and the total ginseng output increased from over 11,000 jin to 2.2 jin. The total value of ginseng output increased from 110,000 yuan to 4.6 million yuan. At present, the province comes in second in the country with regard to number of areas growing ginseng, ginseng output, and ginseng output value. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Aug 84 SK]

**RESERVOIR CAPACITY**--To date, Liaoning Province has 982 reservoirs with a total capacity of 4.13 billion cubic meters, thus easing the acute water shortage in the cities and in farming. So far, Chaoyang City has reservoirs with a total capacity of 119 million cubic meters. [Excerpt] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Sep 84 SK]

**NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER**--Born in 1958, the small-scale nitrogenous fertilizer industry of Liaoning Province has long suffered from high energy consumption, big losses, and low economic results. Thanks to the popularization of energy-conserving technologies and small-scale renovations, nitrogenous fertilizer industrial enterprises have gradually changed deficits to profits since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. In 1983, these enterprises netted more than 10 million yuan in profits. From January to July this year, these enterprises netted 11.52 million yuan in profits, a 100-percent increase over the corresponding period in 1983. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Sep 84 SK]

CSO: 4007/251

BRIEFS

**ARTIFICIAL GRASSLAND**--The Nei Monggol region has achieved new results in artificial grass-planting. So far some 4.537 million mu of artificial grassland has been planted across the region, overfulfilling the annual target by 37,000 mu. In addition, the number of households specializing in grass-planting has increased from 20,000 in 1983 to the present 200,000. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Aug 84 SK]

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**--During last winter-spring period, Nei Monggol region slaughtered some 8.438 million head of livestock. The animal slaughter rate reached 21.5 percent, an increase of nearly 150,000 head over the previous year. Of the animals slaughtered, some 5.687 million were of commercial value, an increase of 182,000 head over the previous year. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 84 SK]

**WATER CONSERVATION**--Nei Monggol has developed water conservation projects in pastoral areas since the liberation with great support from the state. The region has so far built more than 2,900 water conservation projects, such large and small reservoirs and pumping stations, and sunk some 21,200 pump wells. These projects have helped solve water supply problems for people and animals in pastoral areas, build 159 million mu of grassland to graze more than 6 million animals and 860,000 mu of forage grass and fodder growing bases, and irrigate 1.12 million mu of natural grassland. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Sep 84 SK]

CSO: 4007/251

## BRIEFS

**SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS--**Qinghai has earnestly implemented the spirit of Central Document No 1 and the provincial CPC committee's work meeting on rural and pastoral areas. By the end of June the number of specialized and key households increased to more than 43,700 in the province, which accounts for 11 percent of the total rural households, showing an increase of more than 24,000 households from the same period last year. There is a new trend in the craze for raising milk cows, which in turn has advanced and invigorated animal husbandry. A large number of specialized households engaged in developmental production have also appeared in the province since the beginning of this year. Along with the development of the households specialized in farming and breeding, many households have begun work in the circulation field. Now the households engaged in transporting commodities for sale and sales on commission have become more than 7,800 in number. In communications, over 1,000 vehicles are now managed by individual households. [Summary] [HK280857 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2400 GMT 14 Aug 84 HK]

**SPECIALIZED HOUSEHOLDS' DEVELOPMENT--**Qinghai has greatly developed its specialized households and households doing specialized jobs in the first 6 months of the year since the publication of the Central Documents No 2, 1 and 4. According to incomplete statistics in June this year, the province's had more than 53,000 of these households, a 33 percent increase over December 1983, accounting for 13.3 percent of the province's rural population. The production scope of the two types of households has also expanded rapidly. There has also emerged a number of complexes of industry, agriculture, commerce, and specialized villages. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Sep 84 HK]

MEAT PROCESSING PLANT—Xining, 11 Sep (XINHUA)--Qinghai Province, one of China's livestock breeding centers, is going to set up a large lamb and veal processing plant with an investment of 20 million U.S. dollars promised by the Shaw Feng Zheng Trading Company Ltd of Hong Kong. The plant, the first of its kind in China, will use advanced equipment from Federal Germany and the products will be sold on the international market. A contract was initialed last week by the Qinghai Provincial Animal Husbandry-Industry-Trade Joint Enterprises Corporation and the Hong Kong company and will be submitted for approval by the central government. The plant is scheduled to begin production before the end of 1985. "This will mark a good beginning in our cooperation with overseas firms and bankers," said Huang Jingbo, governor of Qinghai Province, at the signing ceremony. "We shall need a lot of investment and advanced technology and equipment to develop this region, which will become the focus of state construction in the next century," he said, adding "we shall keep our door wide open to all investors, either from Hong Kong, Macao or foreign countries." Qinghai, a major pastoral area, has more than 20 million head of livestock. [Text] [W0111417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 11 Sep 84]

CSO: 4020/186

BRIEFS

GRAIN PRODUCTION--Shaanxi Province's total summer grain output reaches 10 billion jin this year, a 10 percent increase over last year's bumper harvest, setting an all-time record. Currently, peasants in various localities in the province are actively delivering, or selling, grain to the state. [Text]  
[OW130213 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Aug 84 OW]

BUMPER GRAIN HARVEST--Shaanxi has achieved marked progress in grain production since the founding of the PRC. Now, there is surplus grain in the province. The grain output in 1983 reached a record high, and there has been another bumper harvest in summer crops this year, with gross output exceeding 10 billion jin. Since 1949, the acreage sown to grain has grown from around 51 million mu in the early days of liberation to more than 75 million mu today, of which more than 18 million mu is irrigated land. [Summary] [HK060641]  
Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Aug 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/251

## PEASANTS' LIVING STANDARDS IMPROVED GREATLY

SK041336 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Over the past 35 years since the PRC's founding, particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the living standard of peasants in our province has improved greatly along with the rapid development of the industrial and agricultural production. A sample survey of the province's rural areas shows: In 1983, the average per-capita living expenses totaled 264.38 yuan, a 220-percent increase over 1978 and a 500-percent increase over 1952, right after the PRC's founding.

There are three major indicators of the improved living standard of peasants in the province:

First, peasants purchases of consumer goods have increased comprehensively. In 1983, the total provincial volume of retail sales reached 20.911 billion yuan, a 920-percent increase over 1952. A sample survey of peasants' living standards shows: Comparing 1983 with 1978, peasants' expenses for food increased by 184 percent; that for clothing, by 166 percent; spending, 280 percent; housing, 476 percent; fuel, 237 percent; and cultural livelihood, 89 percent.

Second, peasants have changed from only seeking warm clothing and enough food to seeking many and varied consumer goods. The proportion of peasants' expenses for food in their total living expenses dropped from 58.1 percent in 1978 to 51.5 percent in 1983. Meanwhile, the quality of consumption also improved remarkably. The proportion of flour and rice consumed by peasants went up from 40 percent in 1978 to 61.4 percent in 1983. In quite a few places, 90 percent of the grain consumed by peasants was flour and rice. In terms of clothing, expenses for high-grade textile products increased, and that for cotton cloth declined. Sales of the four major durable consumer goods doubled and redoubled. In 1983, each peasants household had 1.1 bicycles on average; each 2 peasant households had 1 sewing machine; each household had 1 radio and 1.4 clocks or watches; and each 100 peasants had 15.9 wrist watches. The four new durable consumer goods--televisions, tape recorders, electric fans and washing machines--also entered peasant families. Newly-built houses also increased. Among the newly-built houses, 70 percent were built with brick and tile. At present, the per-capita area of houses in rural areas has increased from 9.8 square meters in 1979 to 14.4 square meters.

Third, peasants have changed from production serving themselves to the commercialized production. In 1983, each peasant spent 266.22 yuan on commodities on average, a 370 percent increase over 1978 and a 10-fold increase over 1952.

CSO: 4007/251



## BRIEFS

**AQUATIC PRODUCTS**--Since the beginning of this year, the output of aquatic products has increased rapidly in Shandong Province. By the end of June, total output of aquatic products reached 252,552 tons, a 14.1 percent increase over the corresponding period in 1983. [Summary] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 84 p 1 SK]

**RESERVOIRS' CAPACITY**--Before the founding of the PRC, Shandong Province had only 2 small reservoirs with a capacity of less than 1 million cubic meters each. Now it has 5,565 reservoirs, of which 176 are large and medium ones with a capacity of more than 10 million cubic meters each. These large and medium reservoirs can irrigate 8.24 million mu of farmland. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Aug 84 SK]

**MOTOR-PUMPED WELLS**--To date, Shandong Province has 590,000 motor-pumped wells which can irrigate some 33 million mu of farmland, 10 times more than before the founding of the People's Republic. At that time, Shandong Province only had 790,000 indigenous wells, and 10 motor-pumped wells which could irrigate only 3.3 million mu of farmland. At present, total areas irrigated by motor-pumped wells account for 48 percent of the province's total areas under irrigation. According to statistics, between 1950 and 1983, these wells irrigated a total of 500 million mu of farmland, providing more than 6 billion cubic meters of water annually. These wells have also solved the water problems of some 4.9 million people and several millions draft animals in the low-lying areas. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Aug 84 SK]

**RAINY-SEASON AFFORESTATION**--This year, Shandong Province has made marked achievements in afforestation during the rainy season. As of the end of July, 288,000 mu of mountainous areas and lands were developed and leveled, 185,000 mu were afforested, and sapling breeds covered 28,000 mu, respectively showing increases of 180 percent, 300 percent, and 130 percent over the corresponding 1983 period. [Text] [SK090550 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Aug 84 p 2 SK]

**HUANG HE IRRIGATIONS**--Since the founding of the PRC, Shandong Province has made rapid development in diverting Huang He water to irrigate farmlands. There are 40 sluice gates using water diverted from the Huang He and 39 shphons across the province. The designed water diverting capacity can reach 1,676 cubic meters per second. The annual volume of water diverted from the Huang He is over 7 billion cubic meters. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Sep 84 SK]

NEW COTTON STRAINS DEVELOPED--Jinan, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--Shandong Province, China's major cotton producer, has developed three new cotton strains. Tests show that the new strains, Lumian No 2, No 3 and No 6, yield more and have longer fiber and bigger tensile strength than Lumian No 1, which is now widely grown in Shandong, Henan and Hebei cotton producing areas. The new strains are expected to replace the old one in the next few years. Shandong Province grew the new strains on 100,000 hectares this year. The acreage is expected to double next year. The new strains were developed by the provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Shandong Agricultural College and some local research institutes. [Text] [0W101310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1304 GMT 10 Sep 84]

CSO: 4020/186

BRIEFS

WHEAT OUTPUT--As of 5 August, Shanxi Province stored 806.87 million jin of wheat and overfulfilled its wheat purchase plan by 16.5 percent. According to statistics, the province is expected to purchase more than 1 billion jin of wheat this year. [Excerpts] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 1 SK]

SUMMER GRAIN OUTPUT--The total output of summer grain in Shanxi Province reached 6.12 billion jin, about 2 percent increase over last year. Of this, the output of wheat was 5.8 billion jin. So far, the province has sold 890 million jin of wheat to the state, overfulfilling the procurement task by 29 percent. [Summary] [SK090556 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 84 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4007/251

## CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE CONCLUDES

HK030445 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The provincial people's government held a conference on agriculture and animal husbandry from 31 August to 2 September. The meeting analyzed the new situation in the province since implementing central Document No 1 of this year and discussed arrangements for next year's agricultural production. The meeting also studied questions of restructuring agriculture and promoting the development of commodity production. Governor Yang Xizong made an important speech.

The meeting held: Restructuring agriculture is an important question that must be solved first in current agricultural production. Through readjustment, we should ensure steady growth of grain production, increase output of economic crops needed in the market, vigorously develop diversification, raise the proportion of animal husbandry and of town and township enterprises in the rural economy, and improve the quality of all products of agriculture, industry, and sideline occupations. In short, readjustment should yield superior features and good results, meet the market needs, provide more commodities for society, and enable the peasants to get rich as quickly as possible.

The conference stressed: To do a really good job in restructuring agriculture, it is essential to solve the following problems:

1. In deciding on what items of production to develop, it is essential to seek truth from facts and act in light of local conditions. We should take advantage of our strong points, avoid the weak ones, and make use of our superior features in natural resources.
2. We must take into full consideration economic and technological conditions and communications, transport, storage, and processing capacities, and avoid a situation in which products cannot be procured, stored, transported, or sold.
3. We must adapt to the changes in social needs and get hold of market information. Through readjustment, we should raise the commodity rate and economic results of agricultural products.

In connection with discussing agricultural restructuring, the meeting also studied arrangements for next year's production. The participating comrades

held: To do a good job in this work, it is essential to integrate bottom-to-top self-decision arrangements with top-to-bottom planning guidance. Bottom-to-top self-decision arrangements are the basis for formulating agricultural production plans. The peasants should have still greater decisionmaking powers in this respect. From now on we should actively provide market information for the peasants and organize them to decide on agricultural production plans for next year. Due to the limitations resulting from various causes, certain peasants will exhibit a certain degree of blindness in deciding on agricultural production plans. In these circumstances, we must strengthen top-to-bottom guidance and regulation. However, we must be sure to guard against new subjectivism and the issuing of compulsory orders. We cannot set rigid frameworks and impose uniformity.

Vice Governor Luo Tongda presided at the meeting. Vice Governor Liu Chunfu delivered a report. The meeting was attended by responsible comrades in charge of agriculture and animal husbandry in the prefectures and cities, together with directors of agriculture and animal husbandry bureaus.

CSO: 4007/251

## SICHUAN ISSUES NEW PRICING RULES FOR GRAIN PURCHASE

HK100851 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 84 p 1

[Report: "The Provincial Government Issues a Circular on the Implementation of New Pricing Rules for Grain Purchase"]

[Text] The provincial government recently issued a circular stipulating that starting with the state purchase and storage of spring-grown grain this year, the pricing rule for grain purchases throughout the province should, without exception, be changed into one calculated according to a fixed inverted proportion of 3 to 7, without taking into consideration the quantities within or in excess of the grain purchase base (that is, the purchase price is calculated according to 30 percent of the state purchase price and 70 percent of the excess purchase price).

The "circular" said: Following the widespread implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities on the household basis with payment linked to output in the rural areas, and the sustained development of grain production, the commodity grain sold to the state by the peasants has increased each year. The original pricing rule, namely, that grain within the state purchase base is bought based on the state purchase price while grain in excess of the base is bought according to the state purchase price plus half as much, is increasingly unsuitable to the new situation. In order to solve the problem of the grain purchase base being set too high or too low and to simplify the settlement of accounts, the provincial government, in line with the instruction of the State Council on the report of the Ministry of Commerce and in light of the experiments conducted on a trial basis in some counties in our province, has decided to change the pricing rule for the purchase of grain. The provisions of the "circular" as follows:

1. As of 10 August 1984, the price of grain sold to the state by the peasants will be calculated according to an inverted proportion of 3 to 7. The price of grain sold to the grain departments before 10 August without settling the accounts, including the autumn-sown grain for which a contract has been signed or for which quantities have been determined beforehand but delivery has been postponed, should be calculated according to the original pricing rule.

The implementation of the pricing rule based on a fixed proportion in grain purchase is an improvement in the pricing method and not a readjustment of



the grain price. The contracted grain production quotas (including grain varieties and quantities) assigned to various localities by the provincial authorities remain unchanged.

2. The grain purchase bases for national autonomous prefectures and counties and for a number of counties situated in the mountainous areas around the basin have been reduced and the excess grain purchase quotas have also been exempted. The grain of the peasants can be sold freely in the market at prevailing market prices. If the peasants want to sell their grain to the state grain departments, the price is calculated according to a fixed inverted proportion of 3 to 7. If some national autonomous prefectures or counties should preserve their purchase quotas for certain varieties of grain, they can decide the matter themselves and the purchasing price should be calculated according to the fixed proportion.

3. If some peasant households in large mountain areas have difficulties in meeting the original grain purchase bases, they should be allowed to pay in cash the price difference between the state purchase price and the excess grain purchase price plus business charges. After the implementation of the pricing rule based on a fixed proportion, they may pay in cash the price difference between the state purchase price and the new proportional.

4. After purchasing grain according to the price calculated according to a fixed proportion, the grain supplied by the grain departments to the urban and rural areas (including the grain sold as rewards) should still be sold at the current price. If the peasants resell to the state grain departments the grain sold earlier to them as rewards, the grain should be purchased according to the new pricing rule and the price difference paid. If the peasants return the grain earlier lent to them or exchange grain for grain coupons, the price should be calculated according to the originally stipulated price.

5. The purchase of grain according to a fixed proportional price covers a wide range and affects the interests of the vast numbers of peasants; therefore, the governments at all levels should earnestly strengthen leadership and conscientiously do a good job of publicity and explanation among the masses.

CSO: 4007/251

## BRIEFS

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ZONING--The agricultural zoning bureau of the State Planning Commission recently selected Dayi County in Sichuan Province as the only county in the whole country to conduct an experiment in zoning work, to study the penetrating development of zoning work, to study the application of achievements in zoning, and to conduct experiments in structural reform at the county level. This experimental work in Dayi County includes: 1) Formulating a plan for agricultural development on the basis of investigation into agricultural resources and agricultural zoning; 2) strengthening the exposition and proof of policy decisions and the investigation of special topics; 3) promoting commodity production; 4) appraising investigations into resources and studying agricultural production in various zones and specialized production; 5) studying the problems of achieving high yields with low consumption in different zones; and 6) studying the best types of rural economic structure and labor structure under different economic conditions. At present Dayi County is formulating an overall plan for its industry, agriculture, and township and town building. [Summary] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Aug 84 HK]

HYBRID RICE--The province has done well in popularizing hybrid rice. Hybrid rice was first introduced into the province for trial production on small plots of land in 1976, and it has been popularized since 1977. By 1979, the acreage planted to hybrid rice grew to 7.2 million mu, more than double that of 1978. In 1983, hybrid rice was planted to an acreage of 20.62 million mu in the whole province, which made up 43.5 percent of the total acreage planted to rice, with an average per-mu yield of 960 jin. This year, the acreage planted to hybrid rice amounts to more than 25 million mu, and another bumper harvest is expected. Between 1978 and 1983, the total rice output of the province rose from 28.6 billion jin to 38.7 billion jin, an increase of 10.15 billion jin in 5 years. A growth of 34.45 percent and an average growth rate of 6.3 percent. The per-mu output grew from 611 jin to 819 jin, which was an increase of 208 jin. [HK040317 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 1 Sep 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/251

## XINJIANG

### BRIEFS

FEED PROCESSING PLANTS--Urumqi, 21 Aug (XINHUA)--The Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region built 31 livestock and poultry feed processing plants in the first 7 months of this year, bringing its total to 140. The biggest, with an annual output of 30,000 tons, has just gone into trial operation here. These factories have a combined annual capacity of more than 300,000 tons. Xinjiang, one of China's major pastoral areas, raises more than 36 million head of livestock. There were no feed processing factories in Xinjiang before 1981. [Text] [OW210816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 21 Aug 84]

CSO: 4020/186

ZHEJIANG BOOSTS AFFORESTATION IN PAST 35 YEARS

OW262016 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] In the past 35 years since the founding of the People's Republic, Zhejiang Province made remarkable achievements in afforestation. Forests on 28.56 million mu of the afforested mountain land and 520 million trees planted near villages, along roads and streams, and by houses have survived. Some 2.19 million mu of inaccessible land on high and remote mountains have been afforested by aerial sowing.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and government organizations at all levels have strengthened their leadership over forestry, stabilized the ownership of forest land and forests, delimited private mountain-slope plots, implemented the system of responsibility for forestry production, adopted more liberal forestry policies, and thus greatly aroused the people's enthusiasm for afforestation. A number of specialized forestry households and family forestry farms have emerged, rapidly accelerating the province's afforestation work.

In the last 7 years, the province afforested 10.5 million mu of mountain land, equal to 2.3 times the average annual afforested area that survived in the 28 preceding years. On plains, 210 million trees have been planted near villages, along roads and streams, and by houses, equal to 3 times the average number of trees that were planted and survived each year in the 28 preceding years.

At present, the forest [word indistinct] in the province has increased by 52 percent as compared with the early years of the People's Republic. Of the forest [words indistinct] increased by 180 percent.

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